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Terror in South Viet Nam

Reds Achieve Great Propaganda Victory

By JERRY GREENE

Gen. William Westmoreland in Viet Nam knew something was coming. The Joint Chiefs of Staff here in Washington knew it. President Johnson was carefully prepared. But the boldness and the ferocity of the Viet Cong attack on the American Embassy in Saigon burst with socking impact on a capital whose nerves were still frayed over capture of the *Pueblo* seven days earlier.

The Communists scored another potent propaganda victory. The man on the street here was asking how and why, and these questions will have to be answered.

A steady stream of reports of progress and improvement in prospects in the Viet Nam war was suddenly clouded by the coordinated flash attacks on provincial capitals, topped by the daring commando raids in Saigon itself.

This is unfortunate and it is serious. From a military view, the Viet Cong terror strikes had little meaning and less effect.

But the attacks were a forceful demonstration to the South Vietnamese that the Communists still possessed confidence and power, that the large American presence and the Saigon government combined could not guarantee total security anywhere after all these years of trying.

Significantly, the American Embassy, a soft target of high propaganda value, but small military worth, was the principal objective in the Saigon operation.

Such terror raids could have been staged any time the Communists were willing to pay the price.

Saigon is swollen by hundreds of thousands of refugees to a population of about three million, a perfect setup for Communist infiltration.

Until little more than a year ago, two regiments of Viet Cong guerrillas operated freely just northwest of the city, almost on the fringes of Tan Son Nhut Airport.

The center of the above photo shows the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. Although militarily the attack on the embassy was not too significant, the shock value has immensely bolstered Communist hopes.

These 1,000-man regiments were split and driven out by American sweeps; they were replaced by four regiments of guerrillas organized in small units that specialize in terrorist tactics.

So the manpower was readily available. Latest reports put the total guerrilla force in South Viet Nam at 70,000 to 90,000, excluding the "hardcore" Viet Cong organized into combat units, and the North Vietnamese regulars.

The Americans in Saigon and elsewhere have to employ Vietnamese for many purposes. No one ever kidded himself that Vietnamese who were faithful truck drivers or cab drivers by day didn't turn into fanatical guerrillas by night. In 1966 a guerrilla force that wreaked havoc with satchel charges at the Chu Lai Air Base was led by a 14-year-old boy who had a pass to sell soft drinks to the Americans during waking hours.

Dismantled weapons can be smuggled into the city at no great risk; curfew passes and identity cards can be forged, bought or stolen or obtained legitimately by members of the Viet Cong who have escaped detection.

There is detection, and a lot of it. The Vietnamese security police are constantly picking up Communist agents in operations that attract little attention here.

Security of the cities is the responsibility of the Vietnamese, and this is frequently far from all that might be desired. The Americans supplement protection for the vital spots.

There is ample evidence that the attacks of the past 48 hours were ordered and coordinated by Communist headquarters in Hanoi, but so far as can be determined here, the raids in the south were left almost entirely to the Viet Cong, with no North Vietnamese regulars involved.

The North Vietnamese regulars are still concentrating in the Khe Sanh area in the highlands, and the terror raids in the south are regarded as part and parcel of the impending battle for the Marine base there.

All are a piece of what the Communists have contended, in documents captured as long ago as October, is to be a push for "an extraordinary victory in a relatively short period of time."

American prestige and perhaps American hopes apparently are being placed on the block at Khe Sanh. A loss of magnitude in this expected battle, coming after the *Pueblo* incident and the embassy raid, would be a blockbuster for Administration policies.

The American generals, from Westmoreland on through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have expressed supreme confidence in the outcome of what must be called one of the most peculiar military engagements ever mounted.

Here is a set-piece battle, in preparation for three months, on ground that is apparently suitable to both sides. Here is a forthcoming battle where strengths and dispositions have been widely advertised almost down to the platoon level, and to the yard measurement of defense perimeters. There wouldn't seem to be a secret left, other than the timing of the main assault, and that might not be as secret as the Communists would hope.

There is a definite link between the *Pueblo* and the embassy in Saigon and the outpost at Khe Sanh. When the shooting at Khe Sanh is ended, it won't be a propaganda victory alone. It will be a smashing sort of thing that could lead to a relatively early windup of the worst of the Viet Nam mess.

Westmoreland knows this, too. He is superbly confident. He hasn't guessed wrong yet in this war.

1968, Chicago *Tribune*—N.Y. *News* Syndicate)

NEWSPAPER

See page 11 to help stir up some Conservative action

Johnson's Budget Bluster
Page 3

How Delegates Are Selected
Page 15

New Hanoi 'Deal' Coming Up?
Page 8

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CONTENTS

Politics '68 5
Did Felix Frankfurter Compromise the Court?—By Raymond Moley 6
LBJ Should Halt Waste in U.S. Food Gifts—From the Allen-Scott Report 7
Embassy Staffs Can Be Cut More—By Russell Kirk 7
Hanoi Puts Out Another "Feeler" to U.S.—By Paul Scott 8
Hot Pursuit Would Reduce Troop Requirement—By Gen. Thomas A. Lane 8
Let's Face the Facts of Inflation—By Fred G. Clark 9
"Paper Tiger" Stance Prompts Attacks on U.S.—By Edgar Ansel Mowrer 10
Washington's Oil for the Anti-Poverty Wheels
—From the Richmond News Leader 10
Plan in Works for New Central Security Agency—By Ralph de Toledano 11
How British Agents Use Family Influence—By Arthur Veysey 12
Speaking Thusly—By Morrie Ryskind 14
Police Beef Up Anti-Riot Equipment 14

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● The rumor mill in Washington was abuzz last week with gossip that high-powered lawyer **Edward Bennett Williams,** the president of the Washington Redskins and one-time attorney for such illustrious names as Bobby Baker and Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa, is in line for a top Administration position, possibly Arthur Goldberg's spot at the United Nations. Goldberg, so the stories go, is tired of the U.N. ambassadorship and would like to step down, either to return to the Supreme Court or plan a race for governor of New York in 1970.

● Congressmen are still puzzled by who was doing all that cheering during LBJ's State of the Union message, say reporters Evans and Novak. According to the journalistic duo, Marvin Watson, Johnson's appointments secretary, secretly arranged for a **White House claque** to be in the audience. "What's more," say the columnists, "according to one junior aide, Watson warned that his own assistant—Jimmy Jones—would be in the gallery checking to see just who was and who wasn't cheering lustily."

● Human Events readers should not have been too terribly surprised at the bold **Viet Cong offensive** in Saigon and surrounding areas last week. Our January 13 issue carried a front-page story by Paul Scott which warned that Moscow-Hanoi strategy for February 1968 —a prediction off by only a few days— envisioned "a massive terror campaign aimed at disrupting Saigon and other major South Vietnamese cities by demonstrations, street fighting, strikes, bombings of public facilities and assassinations." The purpose of this plan, said Scott, "is to topple Thieu and replace his government with a coalition regime including the Communists."

● Re the **Pueblo incident:** Intelligence experts in Washington say that the Soviet Union began great increases in its aid to North Korea at exactly the same time that North Korea began a vigorous step-up in its guerrilla attacks against the south. North Korea, for example, had escalated its guerrilla raids from 50 in 1966 to over 540 in 1967. During this same period Moscow provided more than half of North Korea's 500 military jet aircraft. The North Korean Army of 400,000 men, moreover, is almost exclusively Soviet-equipped, including medium tanks, and the North Korean Navy is said to have two Soviet W-class submarines, four Komar-type guided missile ships, 40 motor torpedo boats and two coastal defense complexes with Soviet radar and shore-to-ship missiles.

● LBJ has once again revealed his blatant toadying to organized labor. The **copper strike** has been on for six and one-half months, crippling domestic production and idling over 60,000 copper workers. Nevertheless, the President has refused to use the Taft-Hartley's injunction provisions to halt the strike for a 80-day period. Why? George Meany of the AFL-CIO and leaders in the United Steel workers union have told the President he can kiss off labor support if he does.

● To **circumvent Taft-Hartley,** in fact, the President has set up what he calls a "fact-finding" mediation board. The three-man board, however, is packed with pro-labor buffs. They are: Former White House Press Secretary George Reedy; Monsignor George Higgins, who is chairman of the Public Review Board of the United Auto Workers, and George W. Taylor, who has long been one of the unions' favorite professional mediators.

● Human Events apologizes to its readers for a mix-up in our January 20 story about the Young Americans for Freedom campaign to prevent IBM from selling sophisticated **computers to Communist countries.** YAF still plans to raise the issue in Houston this February at a special SHARE convention comprising top users of IBM equipment (we had incorrectly described this convention as an IBM shareholders' meeting). YAF hasn't forgotten about IBM's annual stockholder's gathering either. Scheduled for April 29 in Boston, the meeting is expected to be attended by YAF members and sympathizers who plan a vigorous challenge to management over its decision to trade with the enemy.

● The Communist party's new publication, the successor to the old Worker, will reach newsstands this spring. Called **The Daily World,** and bankrolled to the tune of $1 million, the paper will attempt to "fuse the old Left and the new Left into a united Left."

● The White House and political liberals are wondering just what Americans for Democratic Action Chairman **J. Kenneth Galbraith** may have to say when he returns from Europe to address ADA's annual Roosevelt Day Dinner February 7. Galbraith's speech comes just prior to the meeting of the ADA National Board, at which leaders of the group will decide whether the radical organization will endorse the candidacy of Sen. Eugene McCarthy. While Galbraith is a peacenik, what he will publicly advocate about McCarthy is still unknown and his position could swing ADA either way.

● The nation's taxpayers are chipping in half the salary of peacenik **Ronald Haldeman,** who draws nearly $8,000 a year in his job as "housing expediter" with the Indianapolis Redevelopment Commission. Haldeman, Ross Hermann of the Indianapolis News also divulges, was designated a local contact man in charge of transportation for the explosive October 21 march on the Pentagon, an initially peaceful demonstration that erupted into violence. Haldeman receives his salary through the city's commission, but Hermann points out that the commission is heavily subsidized by Washington.

● Sen. Paul Fannin (R.-Ariz.) is planning to lead the fight this session against an all-out drive by liberals to give the **Equal Employment Opportunities Commission** dictatorial powers to tell employers just whom they can and cannot hire and promote. Senators Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) and Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.) are hoping to rush such legislation through the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

● The **Subversive Activities Control Board,** which Senate liberals tried to kill off last year by using its less than vigorous workload as an excuse, will soon hold public hearings to decide if the W. E. B. DuBois Club is Communist-controlled.

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The Ballooning Budget

In darkly grim tones, LBJ warned business, labor and Congress last week to damp down the wildly inflationary fires that are threatening to consume the savings and salaries of rich and poor alike. At the precise time he was urging self-control on others, however, the President was unfolding before the public a gigantic $186.1-billion budget for fiscal 1969—a budget which, for all the austerity rhetoric accompanying it, looked like a Santa Claus grab bag. It would clearly feed the inflationary flames, not cool them.

While the President talked conservatively and littered his speech with such economy-sounding words as "reductions" and "priorities," his spending program was clearly going upward with reckless abandon.

Of the 12 major expenditure groups listed by function (defense, international affairs, space research, agriculture, etc.), all except space called for greater funds. There was $1 billion for model cities—now being partially run by the Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta—and an eight-fold increase for non-commercial television and radio broadcasting. Part of the funds allotted for educational television are to be channelled to NET, which, while American men are fighting communism abroad, brings pro-Castro and pro-Ho Chi Minh films into America's living rooms at home.

Nothing seemed to escape the President's attention. There was $24 million allotted for the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency which recently found it vital to chip in $200,000 to the Theater Development Fund, a new group which plans to use this money to subsidize Broadway "turkeys" (i.e., shows that are losing money). LBJ asked $50 million next year as "incentive" money for veterans, partially for the purpose of enabling them to join anti-poverty programs. And so it went.

Conservatives and liberals agreed that the budget was less than "tight," particularly in view of our massive commitment to Viet Nam and Southeast Asia. Even the liberal and pro-Administration Washington *Post* recognized fat when they saw it. LBJ's verbiage, the *Post* agreed, suggested Scrooge rather than Santa. The President, it noted, refused even once to mention the slogan "the Great Society."

"Taken alone," the *Post* continued, "the abandonment of the Great Society slogan and the statement about the need to set priorities, would imply austerity, a reduction of welfare programs in favor of those relating to defense.

"But the figures simply do not support that impression. In fiscal 1969, according to the new unified budget, national defense outlays—spending and lending—will rise by $3.3 billion while health, labor and welfare outlays will rise by $5 billion. Nor is the picture much changed if a longer time span is taken. From 1962 to 1969 defense outlays are scheduled to rise by $28.8 billion, those for health, labor and welfare by $28 billion. The broad generalization that welfare has been sacrificed in the interest of defense simply will not wash."

President Johnson signs a copy of the $186.1 billion budget as outgoing Budget Director Charles Schultze (left) and his successor, Charles Zwick, attend the signing ceremony.

Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.), ranking minority member on the Finance Committee, noted another aspect of the budget. In the closing days of the last session, Congress adopted a resolution requiring a 2 per cent reduction in the number of civilian employes on the federal payroll. The President signed the resolution.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

But, instead of reducing federal employment, the President in his 1969 budget message has asked for authority to add 45,600 full-time employes to the public payroll.

Williams stresses that "only 3,000 of these extra 45,600 employes are scheduled for the Defense Department. The other 42,600 employes are divided among the various other agencies of the Great Society.

"With but one exception, every agency of the government is asking for an increase in personnel for fiscal 1969, and that single exception is the Selective Service System, which is scheduled for a reduction of 300 employes. . . ."

Williams also disputed LBJ's belief that the fiscal 1969 deficit will be $8 billion if the President gets his request for a 10 per cent tax increase. The deficit, Williams says, will actually be $15.4 billion; $28.3 billion if there is no tax at all.

Why the difference between the two? Under the new, unified budget concept, the administrative budget and the trust funds are added together. The difference between the $15.4 billion after-tax deficit and the President's $8-billion figure is accounted for by the fact that the President has counted the $7.4-billion accumulation in the various trust funds as though it were normal government revenue and could be diverted to pay for programs in the administrative budget.

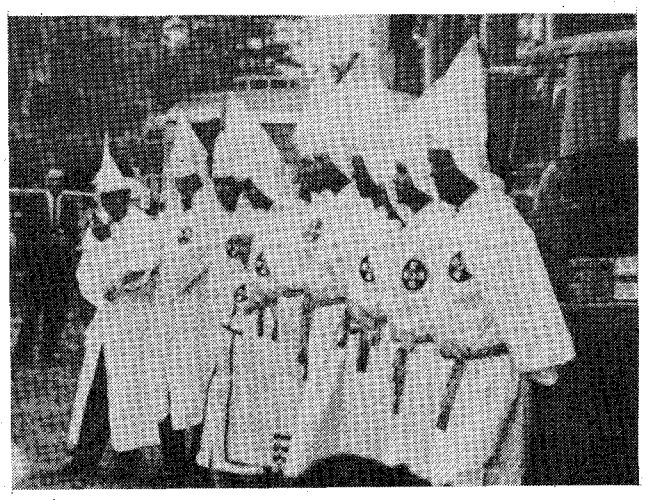
But the money in these trust funds, as Williams points out, cannot be used to pay for Great Society programs. Under the law, the federal government is not permitted to transfer these funds to general revenue. If any privately operated bank issued a report to its stockholders the way LBJ has issued a report on the deficit, said Williams, "the officials of the bank would be in a penitentiary."

This back-handed accounting, claims Williams, has "but one purpose: and that is to deceive the American people as to the serious state of our financial situation."

All in all, the *Wall Street Journal* noted gloomily, the budget "is a dispiriting document the President and his advisers have drawn up. Reckless in spending, unsound in thinking, pedestrian in language, meager in imagination—and more than slightly frightening for the future."

Klan Haven

LBJ's Model Cities program, a sort of supergrade urban renewal program, is rapidly becoming a sanctuary for exalted members of the Ku Klux Klan.



Members of the United Klans of America (UKA) gather at a 1965 meeting in Georgia.

As revealed in these pages last week, Calvin Craig, Georgia's Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, the largest and most powerful Klan organization in existence, was recently elected an officer in the federally sponsored model cities plan in Atlanta, Ga. The $16,000 executive director of the project is Johnny C. Johnson, a Negro, who hopes "to be in many close meetings with Mr. Craig and establish some type of communication."

Craig will have a say in policy even though, according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Georgia's Grand Dragon has incited racial incidents, is fond of "increasing racial tensions" and has encouraged violence-prone individuals to join the UKA.

Craig, who took the 5th Amendment before HCUA, has also attended and authorized Klan courses in the use of shotguns, handguns and explosives. In 1965 Craig said he was going after white politicians "who have done nothing but give lip service to the white man while they went to bat for the niggers." "Just remember this," he barked out, "[Sen.] Dick Russell took off for Europe when the election campaign was going on and he could have been campaigning for the white man. And everytime a nigger is elected to office Little Herman [Talmadge] has to take him down to his farm for a chitterling dinner and pig ear salad."

But Craig, as it turns out, isn't the only Klansman who will have some control over the taxpayers' dollars in the Atlanta program. Under the federal government's plans to increase "citizen participation" in various projects, some 59 residents in Adair Park in Atlanta were able to pick J. D. Newberry to sit on the model cities 14-member executive board, of which Mayor Ivan Allen is chairman.

This executive board, an Atlanta model cities spokesman told *Human Events*, will "set policy and determine expenditures" for the Atlanta program. Unlike Grand Dragon Craig, Newberry is expected to receive pay for his special services.

Newberry, in case the taxpayer is interested, was identified by HCUA investigators as Georgia's Grand Klabee (treasurer) of the United Klans of America and Klabee of the Nathan Bedford Forest Klavern No. 1, also located in Atlanta. Newberry also refused to respond to committee members' questions as to his Klan connections and as to whether he took money from the UKA and transferred it to his personal account.

Newberry still won't say whether he's a Klan officer, but his own heating company has advertised in the "Yellow Pages" of the Atlanta telephone directory: "Newberry Heat Co., K K K—Klean, Kozy, Komfortable."

While some people tend to laugh off the Klan as a clownish outfit, the UKA is a far from funny organization. The HCUA has established beyond doubt that the UKA is composed of unsavory characters bent on terrorizing the Negro and other minority groups.

Founded in 1961 with the aid of Craig, the UKA has had among its highest officials members of the American Nazi party and other extremist organizations. Furthermore, Klan members take instruction

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in the fine art of demolition. Craig, himself, attended and approved of explosive courses in which it was demonstrated how to blow up cars and integrated restaurants. Klan members have also been implicated in numerous killings.

Two members of the UKA in Georgia were convicted on federal conspiracy charges for the wanton killing in 1964 of Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn, a Negro. United Klan members in Georgia were also responsible for discharging buckshot pellets into the face of a 13-year-old Negro girl.

As a result of these disclosures, some congressmen would like to know more about the model cities program. They just can't understand why an Administration so intent upon yanking federal subsidies from schools and hospitals that are not desegregating at a fast enough pace to suit federal bureaucrats is somehow eagerly willing to foster grants to projects that will be partially directed by members of the violence-inciting UKA.

Spock's Mouthpiece

Doc Spock, the peacenik pediatrician charged with violating U.S. draft laws, has selected interesting counsel to plead his case. He's Leonard B. Boudin, partner in the firm of Rabinowitz and Boudin, located at 30 East 42nd St., New York City.

SPOCK

Boudin has a known affinity for left-wing causes and clientele. Aside from defending Communists, Boudin is on the board of directors of the National Lawyers Guild and is general counsel to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, both cited as Communist fronts by congressional committees. In 1966 he sponsored a testimonial dinner for Herbert Aptheker, chief theoretician of the Communist Party, U.S.A. In the same year he also contributed to the campaign of Robert E. Treuhaft, an identified Communist. While he denies membership in the Communist party, Boudin refused to swear to government officials in 1954 whether he had ever been a CP member in the past.

The 1967 attorney general's report to Congress on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, lists the Rabinowitz and Boudin law firm as an agent for Communist Cuba. Both Boudin and Rabinowitz had originally tried to avoid registering, as required by law, but the Supreme Court compelled them to in a decision handed down in 1964.

Papers they subsequently filed with the Justice Department reveal that the "Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba" contracted the legal services of Rabinowitz and Boudin on Sept. 12, 1960, for $20,000 a year plus expenses. Rabinowitz and Boudin later upped their price.

Such is the nature of the fellow who will defend America's foremost baby doctor on charges he has been encouraging youngsters to resist the draft.

• Dr. Spock is not the only one favorably impressed with Leonard B. Boudin. Boudin, as *Human Events* revealed in its December 23 issue, was also admired by Bobby Kennedy's Justice Department. In a brief filed on behalf of Otto Otepka, in his case against the State Department, an incident is related involving a Boudin letter to the New York *Times* suggesting ways to eliminate the screening of American employes at the United Nations. According to the brief, Boudin's letter came perilously close to becoming government policy. Clipped from the *Times*, it travelled from the Justice Department to the security section over at State. Shortly thereafter, a State Department advisory committee was established to come up with recommendations on policy governing American employes at the United Nations. Headed by Harlan Cleveland, the committee came up with a personnel policy similar in many respects to that outlined by Boudin. Otepka, however, was influential in preventing these recommendations from going into effect.

New Security Laws?

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee has issued a report calling upon Congress to enact sweeping anti-subversive legislation, much of which has been struck down or eviscerated by Supreme Court decisions. Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is already working on an omnibus bill which he hopes to introduce in the very near future.

The subcommittee recommends stricter controls on passports and travel, broader powers for congressional committee investigators, additional authority for the states to deal with security matters, and explicit limitations on the power of the courts to review cases involving national security. (Only recently, for example, the Supreme Court struck down a law barring Communist party members from working in defense plants.)

At least three of the 36 proposals put forward are expressly designed to encourage informants such as Otto Otepka, the State Department security officer who was demoted for handing over confidential department records to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to prove that he, and not his superiors, was telling the truth.

The report also calls for the establishment of a new federal agency devoted entirely to coordinating security control in all existing federal agencies. In addition, it recommends several new duties for the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Nonproliferation Treaty Hoax

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R.-Calif.), an expert on nuclear warfare and a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, has termed LBJ's highly touted nonproliferation treaty a "cruel hoax."

The chief purpose of the pact, which is still being ironed out at the Geneva conference but is likely to come before the Senate this year, is to have the five major nuclear powers—the Soviet Union, the United States, Red China, France and Great Britain—ensure that no other country will ever become a potent nuclear power.

HOSMER

The treaty would prohibit any nuclear weapon state from helping "non-nuclear weapon nations" manufacture an atomic arsenal. Non-nuclear nations are to be enticed into signing the treaty with promises of protection from the established nuclear powers and assurances of aid in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Particular emphasis has been laid on the inspection provisions in Article III, but Hosmer insists the treaty actually provides "no inspection procedures whatever."

The signatories, notes Hosmer, are only called upon to "undertake to accept safeguards as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency" and that such negotiations commence within 180 days after the treaty goes into effect.

"This is no more than an 'agreement to make an agreement,' " says Hosmer. "No legal system recognizes as valid or enforceable any such ambiguous present promise to come to a future unspecified agreement. Article III is just as blank as if it remained without words. The words it contains mean nothing. The treaty remains without any provisions for enforcement whatever. Any contention otherwise is deliberately misleading and unconscionable."

Hosmer also says it is ridiculous to speak of IAEA safeguards as something which exist and can be relied upon to enforce this treaty. "Anyone familiar with the primitive capabilities, both technologically and financially, of IAEA in the safeguards area knows this. To assert or imply that IAEA safeguards are something which can be relied upon for the heavy purpose of policing this treaty is also misleading and unconscionable. It would take years for IAEA to achieve an adequate capability. . . . Thus . . . the treaty document as negotiated is a trap for the unwary. . . ."

Like Dr. Edward Teller, who also opposes the treaty, Hosmer argues that the United States *should* be able to "selectively proliferate purely defensive nuclear armaments to hard-pressed U.S. allies." This option, Hosmer suggests, would bind our allies more firmly to our side, but under the terms of LBJ's nonproliferation treaty defensive ABM systems and the like could not be given to non-nuclear nations.

Clifford: Hawk or Dove?

Clark Clifford's reputation for being a hard-nosed hawk on the subject of Viet Nam was put into serious question last week. Confirmed by the Senate as Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's replacement, Clifford, a top corporation lawyer and adviser to the last three Democratic Presidents, has long thought of Viet Nam as a test of the national will. He also advised against the disastrous 37-day bomb pause in 1965.

CLIFFORD

Veteran Washingtonians along Diplomatic Row also recall that it was Clifford who helped persuade President Truman to firm up our stance against the Soviet Union. On Sept. 24, 1946, Clifford submitted a memo to the President which warned that the Soviet leaders believe in "the ultimate destruction of capitalist states by Communist states." Furthermore, that "the language of military power is the only language which disciples of power politics understand. The United States must use that language in order that Soviet leaders will realize that our government is determined to uphold the interest of its citizens and rights of small nations. Compromise and concessions are considered by the Soviets to be evidence of weakness."

But before the Senate last week, it was Clifford who seemed to be advocating all the compromising and conceding. In statements later backed up by the State Department, Clifford offered the North Vietnamese a whopping concession: a halt in the bombing with virtually no reciprocity from the Communists.

Clifford initially responded to senators' questions by opposing a bombing halt "under present circumstances" and reiterated the familiar refrain that the enemy must "not take advantage" of a bombing pause.

But when pressed on the subject, Clifford revealed that the United States would stop the bombing even if North Vietnamese "military activity" would "continue in South Viet Nam. . . ." During the bomb pause, he elaborated, "I assume that they will continue to transport the *normal* amount of goods, munitions, men to South Viet Nam." (Emphasis added.) In short, Clifford seemed to be saying North Viet Nam must just not expand its military activity during a bombing pause.

As the Washington *Post* put it: "In other words, the North Vietnamese do not have to stop doing anything they are now doing in order to win our agreement to a halt in the bombing. They must simply not do any more infiltrating or shipping of supplies than they normally do. War as usual—but without any American bombing of the north—is thus apparently our offer to Hanoi in exchange for talking. . . ." State Department press officer Robert McCloskey endorsed the Clifford formulation.

Not too long ago Vice President Hubert Humphrey suggested thrusting a coalition government down the throats of the South Vietnamese. Now Clifford suggests a unilateral bombing pause in exchange for discussions. The only thing saving us now, say veteran anti-Communists, is North Viet Nam's stubborn refusal to accept our conditions.

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POLITICS '68

NIXON

Former Vice President Richard Nixon has formally entered the presidential race and his supporters hope he sticks to the **hard line** he took before the Women's National Republican Club in New York.

NIXON

Nixon told the women that 1968 "is a year when the **future of freedom** and the future of peace in the world and in America is on the line. I don't think America can afford four more years of Lyndon Johnson in the White House."

The last **seven years of the Democrats**, Nixon charged, have eroded the credibility of American power abroad and led to economic crises and lawlessness at home.

"Never has the United States been in **more trouble** in more places in the world than it is today," he declared.

Nixon painted a gruesome picture of America's posture in the free world. The European alliance, he claimed, "is a virtual shell," the Alliance for Progress a bust and Soviet influence in the Mideast accelerating.

The Kennedy-LBJ years, said Nixon, have permitted the Soviets to gain appreciably on the United States in the arena of **nuclear weapons.** "Unless there is a change of policy," he declared, "the Soviet Union will equal or pass us in nuclear capability."

On the domestic front, Nixon chided the Administration for talking about "more laws, more money" for solving the problems that lead to **crime and rioting.**

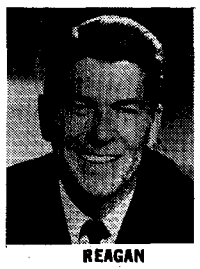
"We've had the laws," he said. "After 10 years of revolution what we need is a period of preparing people to walk through those doors."

"There is too much inequity, too much poverty," Nixon conceded. "But the way to eradicate it is to remember that the United States became the richest nation in the world not because of what the government did for the people, but what the people did for themselves."

If Nixon continues in this vein, say politicos, he will have a good chance of winning the **GOP nomination.**

REAGAN

The Saturday Evening Post's political commentator **Stewart Alsop** has declined to join those who insist that if Nixon stumbles, New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller will take the GOP presidential nomination going away.


REAGAN

"Nixon," says Alsop, "believes that if he himself fails to make it, Reagan will very probably get the nomination." According to Alsop, Nixon believes the "Establishment press tends to overestimate **Rockefeller's chances** and to underestimate Reagan's."

Reagan, so Alsop's analysis goes, "would hold California and whatever other delegate strength he had mustered. He would take Texas, and he would inherit most or all of **Nixon's delegates,** notably in the South. Already, in fact, Nixon is having trouble hanging onto his Southern delegates. . . .

"In any case, the **arithmetic is clear.** California plus Texas, plus almost all Nixon's delegates, plus scattered delegates from elsewhere, could quite conceivably add up to more than 667 delegate votes for Reagan."

ROCKEFELLER

Nelson Rockefeller's top strategists are putting the finishing touches on a political blueprint designed to give the New York governor the **GOP presidential nomination.**

ROCKEFELLER

Despite denials that he is a candidate, Rocky has given his supporters the go-ahead for a **massive write-in campaign** for the Oregon primary. And, reports the New York Times:

"These backers are also preparing a position from which the New York governor could follow up this bid in the **California primary** in June if circumstances then seemed to warrant a bold challenge to Gov. Ronald Reagan in his home state."

The Rockefeller crew confidently—and cynically—expects **George Romney** to lose the New Hampshire and Wisconsin primaries. Rocky will then enter the Oregon and California primaries as the "only man" who can stop Nixon and/or Reagan from winning the nomination.

Adds columnist Marianne Means:

"The Rockefeller strategy calls for a formal write-in campaign to emerge at the propitious moment, led by **Gov. McCall** and **Sen. Mark Hatfield.** Hatfield, despite a much more dovelike position on Viet Nam than Rockefeller, spent last weekend as the house guest of the Rockefellers and has been given the honor of being the New York GOP Lincoln Day speaker.

"Why woo Hatfield? a Rockefeller strategist was asked. 'Oregon,' was the one-word reply."

LINDSAY

New York Mayor John Lindsay's presidential stock has taken a giant tumble in recent months, largely because the public has become alert to some of his administration's more **catastrophic appointments.**

LINDSAY

Lindsay's problems began in earnest when Water Commissioner **James L. Marcus,** considered one of the mayor's closest advisers, was indicted on a $40,000 kickback conspiracy charge. Marcus has now been arrested in a separate case, charged with bribery, conspiracy and accepting $10,000 in illegal fees. The former water commissioner, however, is only a part of Lindsay's troubles.

Not long after the Marcus flap began, the New York Daily News revealed that Lindsay's Parks and Recreation Department had approved the hiring of **Robert Steele Collier.** Collier, it turned out, had been convicted in 1965 for plotting to blow up the Statue of Liberty, the Washington Monument and the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall. Though public pressure eventually prevented him from even officially assuming the city job, the original decision to hire him was made by a Lindsay man, Parks and Recreation Commissioner **August Heckscher.**

Here are some **other top office-holders** who have not necessarily sat well with New Yorkers:

• **Norman Redlich,** executive assistant to the city's chief legal officer, Corporation Counsel J. Lee Rankin. Redlich has been a member of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited Communist front; signed a petition requesting President Kennedy to extend clemency to identified Communist Frank Wilkinson and involved himself with many other radical activities.

• **Gilberto Gerena-Valentin,** listed as head of Puerto Rican Affairs on Lindsay's Commission of Human Rights. A supporter of many radical activities and a major opponent of the Viet Nam war, Gerena-Valentin was bounced in 1951 from Local 6 of the Hotel and Club Employes because, the union charges against him stated, he "gave support to and subscribed to the subversive policies of the Communist party. . . ." During the four days of union hearings, noted the Hotel and Club Voice, official publication of the union, "none of the defendants made any attempt to deny evidence piled up against them. . . ."

These are just some of the reasons that "Destiny's Tot" is no longer considered to be in the national political picture.

BREWSTER

Already in deep trouble because of his two-fisted drinking habits and his divorce and remarriage in heavily Catholic Maryland, Sen. **Daniel Brewster** has now incurred the wrath of some conservative Democrats because of his recent praise of the platform endorsed by the Young Democratic Clubs of America in their Miami convention last year.

BREWSTER

In a recent issue of the Congressional Record, Democrat Brewster inserted the YD platform and claimed that the resolutions "reflect in good measure the serious, responsible attitudes of the delegates in Miami." But here's what those resolutions actually call for:

• The President to consider a bombing pause in North Viet Nam.

• "Recognition of and negotiation with all parties involved in the conflict, including the National Liberation Front."

• The elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Subversive Activities Control Board, the latter a remnant of "the McCarthy era."

• Lavish praise for the Soviet Union. A major resolution stated: "In the belief that communication and mutual respect among the nations and the people of the world is prerequisite to peace, we, the Young Democratic Clubs of America, would like to **congratulate** you, the President of the Union of Soviet Republics, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of your momentous revolution." (Emphasis added.)

• Economic and political pressures against pro-Western regimes in Southern Africa. While congratulating the Soviets on a revolution which literally wiped out millions of human beings, the YDs felt constrained to call for the "strongest possible economic and political sanctions against the illegal white breakaway regime in Rhodesia."

These are the resolutions that Brewster believes are "responsible."

MORSE

Sen. **Wayne Morse** (D.-Ore.) may be regaining the lead in his campaign to win renomination in the Democratic primary May 28. Challenged by former Rep. Robert Duncan, considered something of a hawk on Viet Nam, peacenik Morse had been counted out by some of the polls. But Morse has made a resounding comeback due to several factors.

The Morse cause received an unexpected boost when Sen. Lister Hill (D.-Ala.) announced his retirement this year. For this puts Morse **in line for the chairmanship** of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, a post with influence that it would take Duncan many years to attain.

Even more significant has been the entrance of Philip McAlmond into the Democratic primary contest, making it a three-way race. McAlmond, also something of a Viet Nam hawk, is expected to take precious votes away from Duncan, thus probably leaving Morse triumphant on election day.

CAPSULES

• Look for **Max Rafferty** to formally toss his hat into the ring on February 22, George Washington's birthday. California's superintendent of public instruction hopes to oust Sen. **Thomas Kuchel** in the GOP primary.

• Mayor **Sam Yorty** of Los Angeles, a maverick supported by many California conservatives, and **Jesse Unruh,** speaker of the California assembly, are both thinking of entering the Democratic senatorial primary to become candidates for Kuchel's seat.

• **LBJ's popularity** continues to grow, says pollster George Gallup. In the latest national test, 48 per cent approve of the way he is handling his job, up a full 10 points from his October low.

• Conservative politicos in Maryland are sorry to see that Republican Rep. **Rogers C. B. Morton** has decided not to challenge incumbent Democratic Sen. Daniel Brewster. Morton is considered far more conservative than fellow GOPer Rep. **Charles Mathias,** who is now virtually certain to go after Brewster's seat.

• The **National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy** has given its support to Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) in the Minnesotan's bid to dump LBJ from the Democratic ticket. SANE claims 29,000 members.

• Rep. **Charles Vanik** (D.-Ohio) announced last week he would give up his seat in a heavily Democratic district to run this fall against veteran Rep. **Frances Bolton** (R.-Ohio). Vanik will probably try to make age an issue in the race. He is 54; Mrs. Bolton is 82.

• Idaho Atty. Gen. Allan G. Shephard has ruled out all possible ways for George Wallace's **American Independent party** to be placed on Idaho's 1968 general election ballot. Shephard said the Idaho code defines a political party as an affiliation that cast at least 10 per cent of its total votes for any candidate in the last general election in the state and, therefore, Wallace's party can't qualify.

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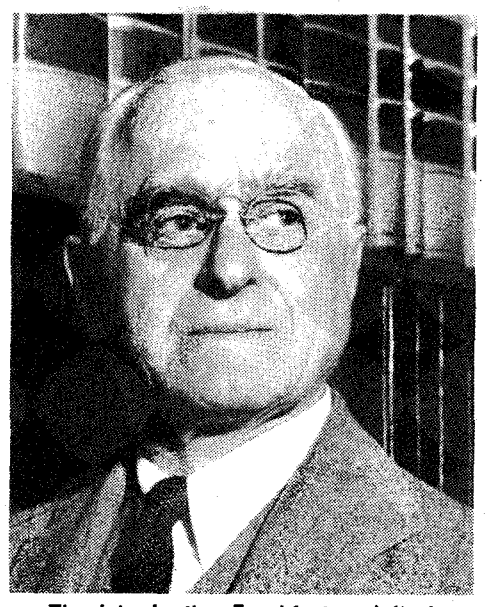

The late Justice Frankfurter (left) knew for some time in advance that FDR would appoint him to the Supreme Court; hence, he was publicly neutral about the infamous court-packing scheme.

Did Felix Frankfurter Compromise the Court?

His revealing correspondence with FDR

By RAYMOND MOLEY

If Felix Frankfurter had respected the independence of the Supreme Court as much as he said he did, he would not have written most of the letters and telegrams now published with commentary by Max Freedman in *Roosevelt and Frankfurter: Their Correspondence, 1928-1945* (Little, Brown). For they portray a man winning a place on the court by lavishly flattering the President who had the power to appoint him and then, securely seated on the bench, a judge continuously meddling in executive affairs.

And if Frankfurter had cherished the reputation he made on the court after President Roosevelt died, he would not, as an old retired justice, have permitted the publication of this correspondence for years to come. But he was apparently proud of the power and influence he had exercised for years.

The result is a book which may not enhance the reputation of its two principal characters, but will be immensely useful as a text for people interested in the wiles and ways of palace politics. The text is 80-85 per cent Frankfurter and Freedman, and the rest the restrained responses of Mr. Roosevelt.

It has become quite generally known that, in his private capacity as an intimate of men in power, Frankfurter was a most active provider of jobs for his friends and proteges. Those appointees included a score of lawyer-assistants for Justices Holmes and Brandeis and literally hundreds of young men in government offices.

This activity went on even in Herbert Hoover's Administration, when Secretary of State Henry Stimson and others responded readily to the recommendations of Frankfurter. He was probably responsible for the appointment of Stimson as secretary of war in 1940.

In matters of policy he also had great influence with President Roosevelt, for he concerned himself with a whole area of domestic and foreign policy.

There is space here for comment on only two features in Freedman's book which, even considering my own closeness to what happened in those years, were news to me. One had to do with Frankfurter's part in Mr. Roosevelt's court-packing fight in 1937 and the other with Frankfurter's appointment to the Supreme Court. The two, as is shown in the correspondence, were interrelated.

No doubt Frankfurter long nourished an ambition to serve on the court as well as his eagerness to influence public and official personnel.

But a crisis came when Mr. Roosevelt proposed his court-packing plan in February 1937. This was a shock to Frankfurter, for some years earlier he had written in opposition to the enlargement of the court to influence the course of its decisions. And so he decided to observe public neutrality.

Mr. Roosevelt agreed to this public position of Frankfurter because, as Freedman says, the President told Frankfurter, apparently by telephone, that "he intended one day to put him on the Supreme Court and did not want him entangled in this particular controversy." In a letter marked "Privatissimo," however, he asked Frankfurter to supply him with arguments to be used in his speeches supporting the plan. To this request Frankfurter copiously and privately responded.

That was practical politics at the highest level. And even Freedman says with honest candor, but probably with regret, "There is a great deal wrong, however, with being a secret partisan while wearing the disguise of public neutrality."

Here I wish to add something that Freedman did not know when he wrote his commentary.

At least two years before 1937 Mr. Roosevelt told me that he intended to appoint Frankfurter to the Supreme Court, and I immediately told Frankfurter of this prospect.

In 1937, at his home in Cambridge, I told Frankfurter that I understood the reason for his neutrality, and he made no direct response. Of course, I meant that the reason was his expectation of the appointment.

According to Freedman, "Frankfurter never expected to be appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court created by the death of Mr. Justice Cardozo in July 1938." This is a rather strange assumption, since there were at least two expressions of President Roosevelt's intention, and one of these was coupled with his invitation to be publicly neutral and privately helpful in the controversy.

The tone of the long correspondence is marked by the effusive flattery of the President by his friend. Freedman notes: "He was an artist in adulation; and sometimes, forgetting the artistry, he laid on flattery with a trowel."

But F.F. knew his man. Mr. Roosevelt loved it.

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Balance of Payments Hurt by Millions

LBJ Should Halt Waste in U.S. Food Gifts

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson could save many millions of dollars from flowing abroad by plugging up flagrant leaks right in his own Administration.

For example: An estimated $5 million a year is being needlessly and improperly spent for unloading and port charges in countries receiving large quantities of free U.S. food.

This indefensible squandering of tax dollars has been uncovered by the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures at the very time the President is urging Congress to enact drastic restrictions on investments and travel abroad to combat the menacing balance-of-payments deficit.

While he is seeking such far-reaching legislation, State Department and foreign aid bureaucrats are wasting millions through gross negligence, incompetence and bungling.

The Senate committee's investigation, headed by Sen. Ernest Gruening (D.-Alaska), still in an early stage, has uncovered the following details:

Last year 72 countries received some $300 million in free U.S. food for their impoverished and needy. The $300 million included around $50 million in transportation and handling charges. Distribution of the food was through such organizations as CARE, Catholic Relief Service, Lutheran World Service, etc.

Each of the beneficiaries formally agreed to pay port charges in its own country.

But the Senate probers have definitely established that despite these written commitments, in many instances the U.S. is paying these costs. In other words, the U.S. is not only giving the food free, but is being required to pay for unloading it.

Among the countries where this improper spending is going on are Brazil, which is negotiating with de Gaullist France to buy $50 million of supersonic fighters, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Liberia. The investigators also believe this is taking place in India, which has received more than $1 billion in U.S. grain, but they have not yet established that.

"From our inquiries so far," declared Joseph Lippman, chief investigator, "we are certain that at least 10 per cent of the $50 million it is costing us to transport this free food is going to beneficiary countries in unauthorized and improper port and handling charges."

Two other jolting disclosures made by the Gruening subcommittee are:

• This improper spending of U.S. tax dollars has been going on for years unknown to the Agency for International Development—which administers the foreign aid program. AID not only was unaware of it, but never did any checking of these outlays—which are included in the so-called "flat tariff rates" set by the shipping companies. Flat rate charges include port and unloading costs, which should be borne by the beneficiary countries. But AID has forked over millions on flat rate accounts without taking the trouble to see what they consist of. Result—at least $5 million a year lost to U.S. taxpayers and the balance of payments.

• These improper payments have been a double windfall to the beneficiary countries. They pay their dockworkers in the local currency and collect dollars from the U.S.

Whether anything will come of these shocking disclosures is questionable.

AID authorities, when confronted with this information by Sen. Gruening, said they would "study the matter and see what can be done."

The State Department was flatly unresponsive. It refused to do anything, especially on Gruening's demand that efforts be made to recover the unauthorized payments. To his amazement he was blandly told: "We can't do that. It would adversely affect the balance of payments of these countries. It would be a serious blow to them."

"What about *our* balance of payments?" retorted Gruening. "It has been seriously unbalanced for years, and the situation has become so bad that the President is seeking the imposition of severe restrictions on the outflow of dollars. Recovering these unwarranted payments running into many millions would decidedly help our balance of payments."

There was no reply—only a blank stare.

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Embassy Staffs Can Be Cut More

By RUSSELL KIRK

The staffs of U.S. Embassies and consulates are to be reduced by 10 per cent, President Johnson says, to help America's international balance of payments. Also, the travel abroad of the vast State Department bureaucracy is to be reduced in the same proportion. More cuts may follow.

It's about time. Several years ago I wrote a column describing the ludicrous overstaffing of our embassies in London, Paris and Rome. What a howl came up from the State Department and personnel at those embassies! Indeed, the State Department went so far as to circularize all the newspapers carrying my column to deny the charges.

When jobs for the boys are in question, bureaucracies grow impassioned. Though almost no one in the State Department had publicly argued with me about any of my severe strictures on foreign policy, it is difficult to describe the rage of those people at my statement to the effect that half the members of the big embassy staffs spend their time shuffling papers from one basket to another.

But now the embassies must proceed to economize. It will be healthy for them, saving them from preoccupation with doing one another's bureaucratic laundry.

Really, personnel of the major embassies should be reduced by 50 per cent—now. A few years ago Dr. George Kennan remarked that the State Department is at least one-third overstaffed, the hugeness of which makes it almost impossible to accomplish anything there. Today that department has at least double the number of people it needs, and so do the big embassies.

In part, Mr. Johnson's staff-cut at the embassies and consulates is to sweeten his demand for a travel tax on all Americans going to Europe. But it is improbable that Congress will venture to interfere with travel.

A roar of execration greeted the Administration's proposal to tax citizens as much as $500 for the privilege of going abroad. As Sen. Eugene McCarthy pointed out promptly, that tax would fall most heavily upon students and teachers with educational business abroad; indeed, it might prevent their traveling at all.

Mr. Johnson argues that his travel tax is meant to restrict the jet-set: soak the rich. But a tax of a few hundred dollars would not much bother affluent international idlers and would raise next to no revenue: the jet-set are few in number. That is like proposing to tax bread at a dollar a loaf, with the apology that this would punish fat people. Thin people suffer much more.

Real reduction in the spending of our free-spending military and diplomatic establishment abroad would do far more to redress the balance of payments than any interference with the right to travel.

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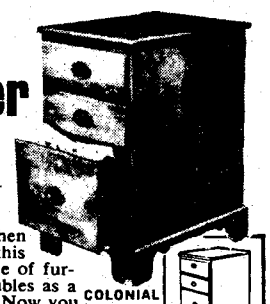
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Hanoi Puts Out Another 'Feeler' to U.S.

Ransom and bombing halt in exchange for POW talks

By PAUL SCOTT

The more than 400 captured American fliers being held by North Viet Nam have become the center of the biggest ransom demand in history.

Hanoi's price for the release of these American prisoners could run upward to a half-billion dollars.

As reported in this column [see *Human Events,* Jan. 6, page 7], Hanoi has offered to open talks on an exchange of prisoners if the U.S. will suspend its air attacks during the negotiations.

Recent U.S. exploration of this Communist feeler, which carried no assurances that any of the U.S. prisoners would be released, turned up the ransom joker.

According to U.S. intelligence, the North Vietnamese representative in Rumania responsible for the original feeler now says these negotiations must include the amount of money the U.S. is to pay for American bomb damage.

When questioned about what this figure might be, the North Vietnamese diplomat estimated the present cost at "more than $500 million"—or more than $1 million a prisoner.

So far, U.S. officials have neither accepted nor rejected Hanoi's feeler, in an effort to keep this channel open for further discussions.

Unlike Hanoi's other highly publicized peace feeler, the prisoner-exchange proposals are being kept quiet by agreement until the U.S. decides whether to accept or reject them.

Efforts of U.S. diplomats to use these talks to obtain a list of captured American fliers from the North Vietnamese have not succeeded. The reply from Hanoi is that such a list must await a halt in the bombing.

Neither North Viet Nam nor the Viet Cong National Liberation Front has answered requests of the International Committee of the Red Cross to inspect prisoner of war camps and interview prisoners, as provided for in the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The uncertain fate of these captured U.S. fliers is one of the most urgent problems being inherited by Clark Clifford as defense secretary succeeding Robert McNamara.

Failure of the Johnson Administration to obtain a pledge from Hanoi to adhere to the Geneva Conventions is causing growing restlessness among U.S. pilots in South Viet Nam and Thailand.

Several members of the Senate and House Armed Services committees after visiting Viet Nam warned their respective committees that this unrest could develop into a serious morale problem.

Complaints of a number of fliers were included in a confidential report that Sen. Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.), a close friend of Clifford, submitted to the Defense Department covering his recent Viet Nam inspection trip.

One spokesman, pointing out that "Many of our buddies are in Hanoi's prisons," peppered Symington with the following questions:

"Why hasn't our government forced the North Vietnamese to adhere to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the treatment of prisoners of war, which it signed?

"Doesn't the U.S. have the power to force Hanoi to allow representatives of the International Red Cross to visit and check on captured U.S. pilots?

"Are any measures being taken to rescue or free these fliers? If not, why not?"

In his report, Symington made it clear that he wanted the answers from the Defense Department so they could be forwarded to the pilot who raised them.

Several of the pilots pointed out to Symington that American airmen have been paraded through the streets of Hanoi in clear violation of the Geneva conventions and nothing apparently has been done about it.

According to another lawmakers' report to the Senate Armed Services Committee, the increase in Air Force and Navy pilot resignations is due in part to the failure of the government to be effective in helping the captured pilots.

This report states that resignations of Air Force pilots have quadrupled since 1965 and those of Navy pilots are twice as high as two years ago.

These and other reports on the prisoner of war problem are being studied by a high-level Defense Department committee recently set up by outgoing Defense Secretary McNamara. Under his guidelines, however, the committee has limited itself to gathering complaints and information.

Once Clifford takes over, several of the committee members plan to seek additional authority so the group can recommend specific programs and policies to help these captured airmen.

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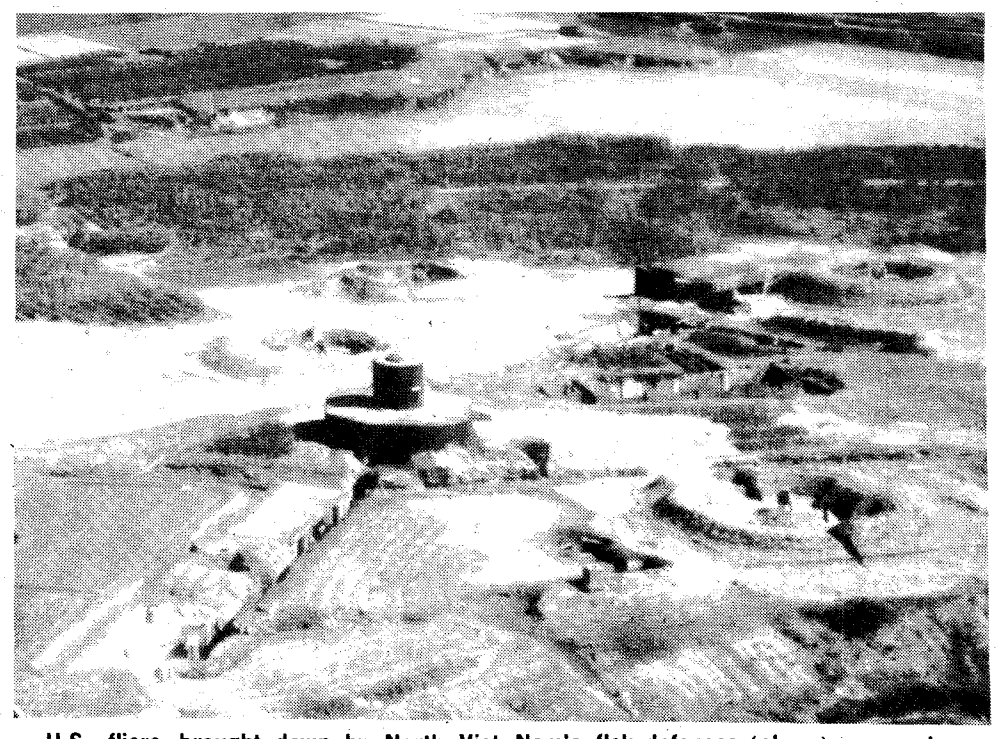

U.S. fliers brought down by North Viet Nam's flak defenses (above) appear to have little immediate hope of rescue or repatriation.

Hot Pursuit Would Reduce Troop Requirement

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The American people have been getting a lot of doubletalk about hot pursuit since Generals Eisenhower and Bradley reopened the question. Some of the talk looks like planned deception: some is probably innocent ignorance.

Gen. Creighton Abrams, the deputy commander of U.S. Forces in Viet Nam, has been quoted as saying that the allies do not have the forces which would be required to extend the war into Cambodia. Sen. Mike Mansfield made a similar statement in opposing hot pursuit into Cambodia and Laos. Perhaps Sen. Mansfield did not know any better, but Gen. Abrams surely did. The general was supporting Administration policy with misleading information.

North Viet Nam's defense chief, Vo Nguyen Giap (at left), who is believed to have masterminded last week's intensified attacks in the south, visits an anti-aircraft unit on the outskirts of Hanoi. Such attacks will remain effective until the enemy's supply routes in Cambodia and Laos are struck, according to Gen. Lane.

It doesn't take more troops to extend hot pursuit into Cambodia and Laos than to fight defensively in South Viet Nam: it takes less. When you have the freedom to strike the enemy line of communications and bases, you multiply the effectiveness of your forces by a factor of 10. It is the confinement of our ground forces to South Viet Nam which renders their superiority ineffectual.

When you destroy the enemy line of communications in Cambodia and Laos, you destroy his capacity to make war on South Viet Nam. His units must withdraw to re-establish their line of communications or give up the fight.

Mao Tse-tung wrote, "Freedom of action is the very life of an army and once this freedom is lost an army faces defeat or annihilation." In Viet Nam, our government has created conditions for the defeat of our Army by crippling its freedom to react to enemy attack.

This is the significance of hot pursuit. When it is allowed our Army will be unleashed and its casualties will be reduced. Our troops will stop fighting the terrain and begin fighting the enemy. It will be a short battle. With our superior fire power and mobility, we can bring this war to a speedy conclusion.

The Johnson Administration seems to be in full harmony with the Soviet Union on this matter. While our leaders are suggesting to the American people that hot pursuit would require more troops and would increase casualties, the Soviet Union is warning the United States not to invade Cambodia.

The Soviet warning is typical effrontery. Soviet leaders know perfectly well that the forces of South Viet Nam and the United States have a clear right in international law to attack Viet Cong and North Viet Nam forces in Cambodia. They hope that by scaring the American people with the specter of nuclear war they can deny President Johnson that option.

This Soviet cheek should evoke a sharp rejection from our State Department. Instead, it fits perfectly into the misinformation about hot pursuit which the Administration is using to support its policy of appeasement.

Why is Sen. Mansfield so badly misinformed about the important issue of U.S. war policy? Has he really been misled by the Pentagon, or is he merely playing the Administration game? As Senate majority leader he surely can command an objective briefing on the subject if he wants one.

The Abrams case is more serious. The American people (and not President Johnson) are his top boss. There can be no excuse for misleading them on important policy issues. He should leave the quibbling to the politicians and refuse to comment when honest answers will sustain Administration policy.

Hot pursuit is a critical issue in the settlement of the war in Viet Nam. Every politician should be required to take a stand on it. Those who would deny this freedom of action to our forces in Viet Nam should be voted out of office.

It is the old, old story. All the hoaxes of recent decades—agrarian reformers in China, Robin Hood in Cuba, *Dictator Diem in South Viet Nam*—have been foisted on our people by administrations which thought their deceptions were serving a higher purpose. So it is today. Only by such misrepresentation can the bureaucrats quarantine the good sense of the American people.

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Putting the Problem in Layman's Terms

Let's Face the Facts of Inflation

By FRED G. CLARK, *Chairman*, American Economic Foundation

If you are an average citizen, you are, according to the polls, ignorant about the basic causes of inflation and high prices.

And you have every reason to be, because the average citizen did not go to college and the basic laws of economics have not been taught in our high schools.

And if, after you finished your formal education, you tried to learn about these things on your own, your confusion has been compounded by the conflicting statements of our politicians (in labor and government) and the self-appointed authorities whose writings appear in our leading newspapers, the net result being that you have gotten the cause of high prices all mixed up with the effect.

America's determination to have both guns *and* butter, to continue welfare spending regardless of the defense budget, increases the need for mass understanding.

If the truth is not made plain, and if the policies that cause high prices are *not* understood, there is danger that the American people will start demanding anti-inflation miracles from the politicians; and, in the field of economics, there are no miracles.

If we stick to simple fundamentals we do not have to be political scientists to understand what has been going on; we merely need to discard the $10 words and the technical phrases that are now hiding the truth from us.

The truth is that prices are high for a very definite and simple reason, and no political party will do very much about it until we average citizens get wise and demand it.

We can figure this thing out together.

To get off on the right foot, we must think of inflation, not in terms of the results (increased prices), but in terms of the cause (increased supply of money).

The story of our inflation starts in the year 1933.

At that time, the federal government announced its policy of driving up sluggish prices. There are only two ways of doing that: creating a scarcity of goods or creating an abundance of money through deficit spending.

The method used, the latter, was imported from England, devised by Prof. Maynard Keynes, and the idea was to increase prices by having the government spend more money than it had: that is, *the idea was to create new, unearned money through the banking system, add it to the money already in circulation and thus raise prices by reducing the purchasing power of all the money.*

The method of creating this extra money was well stated by Robert B. Anderson when, in 1959, he was secretary of the treasury. Here is what he said:

"Now suppose I wanted to write checks of $100 million starting tomorrow morning, but the Treasury was out of money. If I called up a bank and said, 'Will you loan me $100 million at 3.5 per cent for six months if I send you over a note to that effect?' the banker would probably say, 'Yes, I will.'

"Where would he get the $100 million with which to credit the account of the United States Treasury? Would he take it from the account of someone else? No, certainly not. He would merely create that much money, subject to reserve requirements, by crediting our account in that sum and accepting the government's note as an asset. When I had finished writing checks for $100 million, the operation would have added that sum to the money supply.

"Now certainly that approaches the same degree of monetization (creating money) as if I had called down to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and said, 'Please print me up $100 million worth of greenbacks which I can pay out tomorrow.'"

The people can also contribute to inflation. For example, the commercial banks could easily create some new money for you or me; all we need to do is to take to the bank something of value, and pledge it against a loan.

The bank would then give us what is called a deposit against which we can write checks.

When the bank does this, the money supply of the nation is increased by the amount of our deposit or, put another way, by the amount of our debt to the bank.

While most of this new money of ours circulates in the form of checks, it is just as real as if it were paper or metal money.

This new extra inflationary money created for us, as individuals, for our private use is short-lived: it disappears from the nation's money supply as soon as we pay our debt to the bank. But the extra money created for government stays and stays and stays.

The point most often forgotten is that high prices do not cause the issuance of this money: *it is the issuance of this money that causes high prices.*

The reason that this extra money increases prices is that it does not represent the production of any extra goods or services for which the money can be exchanged; the people simply use more dollars to produce and exchange the same quantity of things.

We hear demands from some quarters for some sort of political or economic magic that will bring back the purchasing power of the dollar without reducing the number of dollars in the pay envelope.

This wishful thinking ignores the fact that the flood of new, unearned money has forced the worker into chasing his own tail in an endless effort to keep his wages abreast of living costs, and that a great part of every raise he got was almost immediately taken from him by still higher prices.

These higher wages are called "*social gains for labor*," and the higher costs are called "greediness of the selfish interests."

As it happens, neither of these definitions is true. It is simply the inevitable response to cheap money.

One of the most frequently asked questions is: *What is the reason that prices rise every time wages and salaries rise?*

The reason is that selling prices are practically the same as wages and salaries.

This was dramatically demonstrated at the New York World's Fair in the Hall of Free Enterprise by Dr. Arthur O. Dahlberg's analysis of corporate income in the United States. This analysis combined the operations of all corporations as if they were one, thus eliminating all of the inter-corporate transactions.

Here is the total amount received in a typical year by the corporations from their customers, divided up according to the uses to which it was put:

For payroll and benefits	$180.3 billion
For taxes	50.7 billion
For wearing out of tools	26.7 billion
For cost of using tools (profit)	20.3 billion
For miscellaneous costs	1.4 billion
Total Corporate Income	$279.4 billion

The meaning of these figures, which are very different from anything most readers have ever seen before, should be thoroughly understood. They show the operation of all U.S. corporations as if every one was a department of one huge company.

The $279.4 billion is the amount customers paid for corporate goods and services.

Let's suppose that payroll and benefits had been 10 per cent higher.

Where would the money have come from? You can answer this yourself—it would have come from the customers.

And where would the customers have gotten the money to pay it? Most of it would have come from the corporations, because most of the customers are the same people who receive the payroll and benefits.

Thus we see the complete pattern—we get paid money for producing, and we use it to buy what we have produced. If we *get paid* more for a given volume of production, we have to *pay out more* when we buy it.

That is called wage-price inflation which follows government inflation.

To be realistic, we must face the fact that when any substantial increase is made in wages, without a corresponding increase in hourly productivity, prices will go up.

It follows just as surely as night follows day.

The basic trouble is that we have pumped billions of dollars of stage money into our economy and have sought desperately to avoid the inevitable penalties of its presence.

The government started out in 1933 to inflate prices, and gave organized pressure groups a rational foundation on which to base demands for increased income. The demands which have accelerated the upward price spiral are not limited to people in business, but include pressures for higher government payrolls because public employes must also pay higher prices for what they buy.

The "*forgotten ones*" in this whole procedure are those on fixed or near-fixed incomes, owners of savings accounts, life insurance, federal savings bonds, and some 30 million people trying to live on pensions and annuities.

In addition to the high cost of living, inflation creates two other problems.

One of these is a government problem.

Government has to spend billions of dollars for many things such as airplanes, missiles, etc., that take a long time to build.

When inflation is going on, the cost of these things go up *between the time the money is appropriated and the time of completion.*

The original budget is not enough.

This extra money must come either from more taxes or from the creation of more unearned money through the banking system, thus adding more inflationary fuel to the fire.

The other problem is a business problem.

Inflation has made it enormously difficult for corporations to replace their obsolete or worn-out equipment.

The reason is that the law permits business to set aside for the replacement of assets only an amount equal to the original purchase price.

If you had a $10 million plant that was 20 years old and had to be replaced, you would have only ten million tax-free dollars with which to do it.

Assuming that the new plant would cost at least $20 million, maybe a lot more, you would have to get the rest of the money out of profits (if you could) after paying about 50 per cent federal tax.

In other words, the replacement of your $10-million plant would require that you collect about $30 million from your customers instead of the $10 million that would have been the case without inflation.

To assure understanding, let's restate it.

You would have the $10 million allowed by depreciation.

You would have to get the other $10 million by collecting from the customer about $20 million of before-tax profit, about half of which would be paid to the government.

So, as far as the customer is concerned, he must, because of inflation, pay you $30 million to enable you to replace your plant, the original cost of which was $10 million.

Naturally, your prices will have to be higher.

There are still many ignorant but optimistic people who want to keep prices down by law; who want to control prices by freezing profits and wages.

What they really mean is that they want to control the *price tag on the product,* which is a very difficult thing from controlling the *cost to the customer.*

There is nothing unique about the predicament in which we find ourselves.

Since the beginning of recorded history governments have been cheapening currencies and then trying to avoid the consequences by passing laws against high prices.

The modern punishments for black marketing are nothing compared to the historical methods used by desperate governments in their efforts to keep prices from going up as the money supply went up.

The histories of Egypt, China, Turkey, Assyria, Rome, England and Colonial America all bear testimony to the impossibility of repealing the law of currency inflation.

It would seem that the earlier types of punishment would have been effective, because they included nailing the offender's ears to his own door, amputation of hands, skinning alive, tearing in two, boiling in oil, branding and exile.

But the laws of human nature and the laws of economics change for no government.

It would be childish to pretend that we have not violated the law that controls prices, and it is more than childish to believe that we can avoid the penalty of high prices.

The *basic* cause of high prices is the whopping amount of new, unearned money that has been pumped into the economic system.

Until we stop *this,* we will accomplish nothing.

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'Paper Tiger' Stance Prompts Attacks on U.S.

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Those Americans who consider the seizure of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and its crew by North Korean patrol boats just another "incident" had better think again.

At stake is anything from an escalation of the conflict in Viet Nam to a reopening of the Korean War.

Essentially, the North Koreans are finding out whether the United States is or is not a "paper tiger." They and their instigators, the Russians, virtually in charge of that country, need to know whether the United States is indeed, as Gen. de Gaulle believes, another "Carthage" or whether it is a modern Rome.

There is nothing new in this. In December 1937 Japan, deeply engaged in trying to carve out the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, foresaw the possibility of a violent American reaction. To make sure, Japanese aviators deliberately sank the U.S. gunboat *Panay* on the River Yangtse near Wuhu.

As Tokyo hoped, Washington did nothing but protest, extract a little money from Japan and, seven months (!) later place a "moral embargo" on the further sale of American planes to Japan.

Had the United States reacted violently there would, in all probability, have been no Japan-American war. Tokyo would not have maneuvered itself into a situation where, four years later, it had to try to eliminate the American fleet at Pearl Harbor or renounce the Co-prosperity Sphere.

Over in Europe Adolf Hitler was showing a similar caution. The U.S. Neutrality Acts had convinced him that he had nothing to fear from Washington. But what would Paris and London do if the Nazis attacked Poland?

Accordingly, against the advice of his generals, Hitler first marched his troops into the demilitarized Rhineland. When France and Britain did nothing, he annexed Austria. Then, emboldened by their further passivity, he demanded the Sudeten rim of Czechoslovakia and, receiving it at the hands of Chamberlain and Daladier, took the rest of that country.

Seeing that Britain and France still did nothing but protest, Stalin decided to shift his alliance from France to Germany. This cleared the way for World War II and, but for Hitler's subsequent follies, the Nazi domination of Europe.

This, believe me, is precisely what Russians and North Koreans had in mind when the latter's ships seized the *Pueblo*. This was the culmination of a series of lesser provocations during 1967. North Korea violated the 1953 armistice with South Korea no less than 600 times. Only when they saw that Washington did nothing, being preoccupied with the war in Viet Nam, did they indulge in open aggression on the high seas.

Their immediate aim, as I sited above, is to discredit the United States in the eyes of the South Koreans and the other non-Communist peoples of Southeast Asia. Who wants to be the ally of a paper tiger?

Another aim may be to force the South Koreans to withdraw their soldiers from South Viet Nam in order to protect their own country.

A third aim could be the creation of a political distraction thanks to which the Soviet Union can, without opposition, deepen its penetration of the Middle East and widen its planned "Communist encirclement of capitalism."

A final goal, unhappily not excluded, could be the reopening of the Korean War.

Certain is, nothing but the speedy and total rescue of the *Pueblo* and its crew by the United States can hope to thwart all of the Communist hopes. To treat the *Pueblo* "incident" as just another *Panay* would be disastrous.

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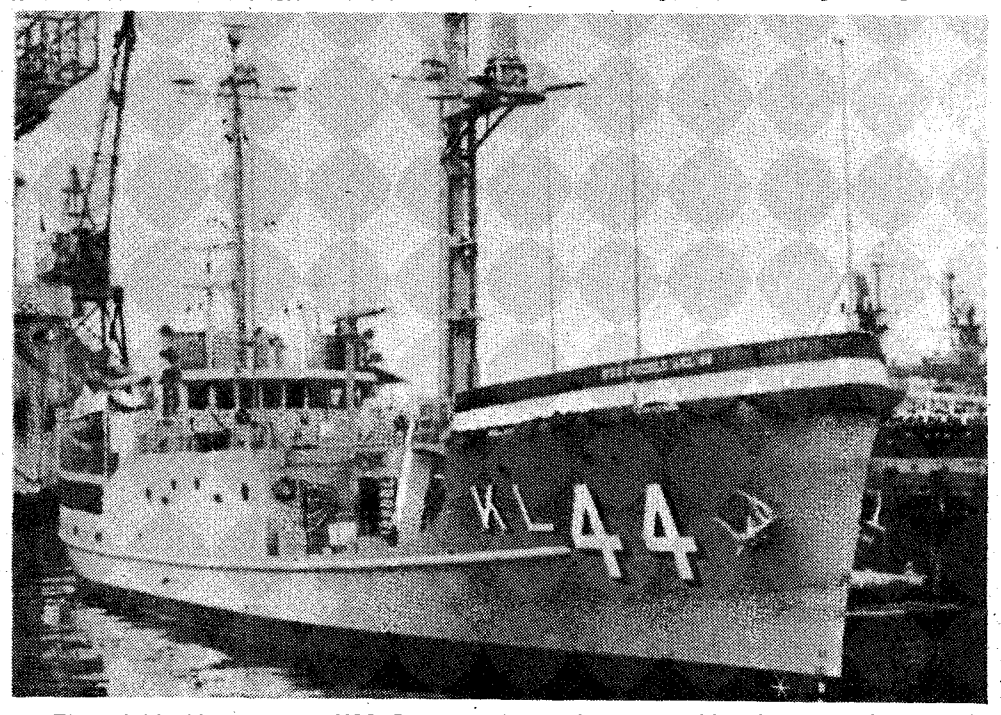

The highjacking of the USS Pueblo (above) has as an historical precedent the Japanese sinking of the USS Panay back in 1937. But then, as now, the United States did little and four years later Pearl Harbor was the result.

□ □ □

EISENHOWER AND THE TIMES— "A recent article in the New York *Times* titled, 'Eisenhower Backs Johnson Call For Cut in Travel to Europe' made my blood boil. It didn't seem possible that the general could ever call for restricting our constitutional right to travel. With the assistance of Palm Springs publicity chief Tom Hanlon, we obtained a tape recording of the interview reported in the *Times* and heard Gen. Eisenhower state that a reduction of American troop strength in Europe and a return of military dependents and of State Department visitors should be a prime means of cutting the dollar drain. When asked directly if he favored restricting travel to Europe, Eisenhower said, 'We still have a surplus in our international trade balance, and if it looked as if we were doing anything that looked like a boycott, Europe would probably retaliate. If we become isolationists Europeans will do the same and will stop coming here.' Don't you wonder why the *Times* ran the headline that they did?"—*Travel Trade* magazine

Washington's Oil for the Anti-Poverty Wheels

From the Richmond *News Leader*

A New Hampshire newspaper recently reported the sordid story of a shakedown attempt made on a supermarket operated in the Roxbury section of Boston by the Rev. Virgil Wood, a Negro "Black Power" advocate.

According to the supermarket president, Wood approached him the day before the store was scheduled to open; he demanded that the supermarket management turn over 20 per cent of its profits to him to set up a trust fund to administer a "profit-sharing" plan among Negro residents of Roxbury. The president refused.

The next day, and for a week following, picket lines organized by Wood were cordoned around the store. The pickets left finally when it became apparent that local residents were ignoring them and shopping at the store anyway.

The story would not be remarkable, in view of similar efforts being made in Negro districts elsewhere, if it were not for the fact that Wood had received a $20,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to set up a job-training program in Roxbury.

One official of the Boston community action program, who refused to allow his name to be used for fear he would lose his job, said that the $20,000 was a pay-off; that the word had come from Washington to "oil a squeaky wheel—toss a troublemaker some money or give him a high-paying poverty job to keep him quiet." A reporter who tried to learn if Wood may have received some federal anti-poverty funds was told that "it might be true," but that it couldn't be confirmed.

Subsequent to the Roxbury riots this past summer, Wood joined a job-training program in Philadelphia that is financed by the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. In return, an anti-poverty worker from the Philadelphia program went to Roxbury to take over the training program that Wood had left in the planning stage. The Roxbury program subsequently received $400,000 from the OEO.

Boston police say that three of the men who acted as Wood's bodyguards during the Roxbury riots this past summer have criminal records ranging from convictions for rape to dope peddling. All three later wound up on the anti-poverty payroll.

Apparently the word from Washington about oiling those squeaky wheels had some effect. Perhaps the OEO believes that the best way to handle agitators is to make anti-poverty bureaucrats out of them.

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LBJ to Appoint Otepka?

Plan in Works for New Central Security Agency

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

When Otto Otepka, one of the State Department's top security officers, was pushed out of his job, there was loud lamentation among those who have seen subversive infiltration of the federal government assuming frightening proportions. Mr. Otepka, highly expert in his field, had been doing an outstanding job—as his efficiency ratings showed—and it seemed like an ominous forewarning of things to come that the powers that be should have prevented him from doing the job he knows so well.

The departure of Mr. Otepka did result in a dangerous slackening in security procedures at the State Department—as hearings before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee have shown. And it encouraged other touchy agencies to follow suit, much to the concern of those members of Congress who keep an eye on the federal establishment.

The State Department and the conservative movement would be shocked if, as some reports have it, LBJ appoints Otepka to the new agency.

But a change is in the works, if President Johnson is not dissuaded from putting into effect plans that have been maturing for some time.

According to authoritative sources on Capitol Hill and at the White House, Mr. Johnson has decided to remove from State Department control all of its personnel security functions. That would mean, among other things, that the security office which Mr. Otepka headed—abolished by Secretary of State Dean Rusk in order to get rid of what he considered a too-zealous official and then set up again under conditions that left it thoroughly feeble—will be reconstituted.

A new federal organization, the Central Security Agency, will be set up to handle all personnel investigations and the evaluation of all files. Where, in the past, State Department officials passed on the security of those they themselves had hired, the new agency will be able to bring objectivity to this sensitive area.

A report on this proposal has been written by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It will be issued in the near future, the timing to be determined by the facts of legislative life. A bill has also been drafted, embodying the White House proposal, and has the support of the powerful Republican minority leader, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen. His name, in fact, will be one of those attached to the bill.

What is interesting and slightly incredible is the word, from sources that have proved themselves to be very reliable, that Otto Otepka will be offered the important post of chief evaluator within the Central Security Agency. If this is, in fact, President Johnson's intention, there will be loud moans where State Department officials congregate.

With Mr. Otepka in the job, the tried-and-true bureaucratic method of forestalling official investigation—the claim that documents have disappeared or never existed—will not work. Mr. Otepka knows where the documents are and what they say. He knows where all the bodies are buried. And he can counter the denials of State Department foot-draggers with chapter and verse.

The question being asked here is this: why has President Johnson moved at this time? Is he sitting on evidence of consistent security leaks from the State Department and other federal agencies? Is he thinking of the political impact of a court case in which Mr. Otepka could tell all?

Whatever Mr. Johnson's motives may be, the net gainer will be the American people. A Central Security Agency with Otto Otepka as its chief evaluator can only add to the health and safety of the United States government.

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MAYBE TOMORROW—"The U.S. Agriculture Department recently announced that it was printing simpler, shorter and fewer publications. Think you've got it? You're right. The announcement was made in a 28-page pamphlet. Illustrated."—From the Miami *News*

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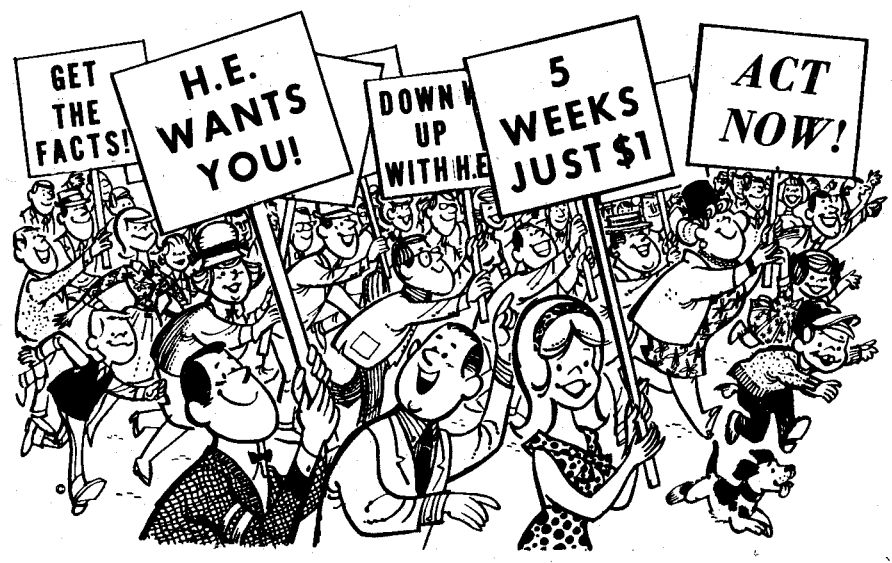
NELSON ROCKEFELLER will have difficulty getting his half-billion-dollar tax hike through the New York legislature. Many conservative Republicans are up in arms and will oppose the measure. And State Senate Democratic leader Joseph Zaretski will fight the hikes, asserting that a people's tax rebellion is sweeping the state.

Coming Next Week:

Special Report on Otto Otepka

In an expanded, 24-page issue, HUMAN EVENTS will present the full brief filed in defense of harassed State Department employe Otto Otepka. Not only is the document valuable in the defense of a single individual, it is also a telling, detailed expose of the extremely lax security procedures that have been followed in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. Look for this special supplement next week.

Join in the . . . .



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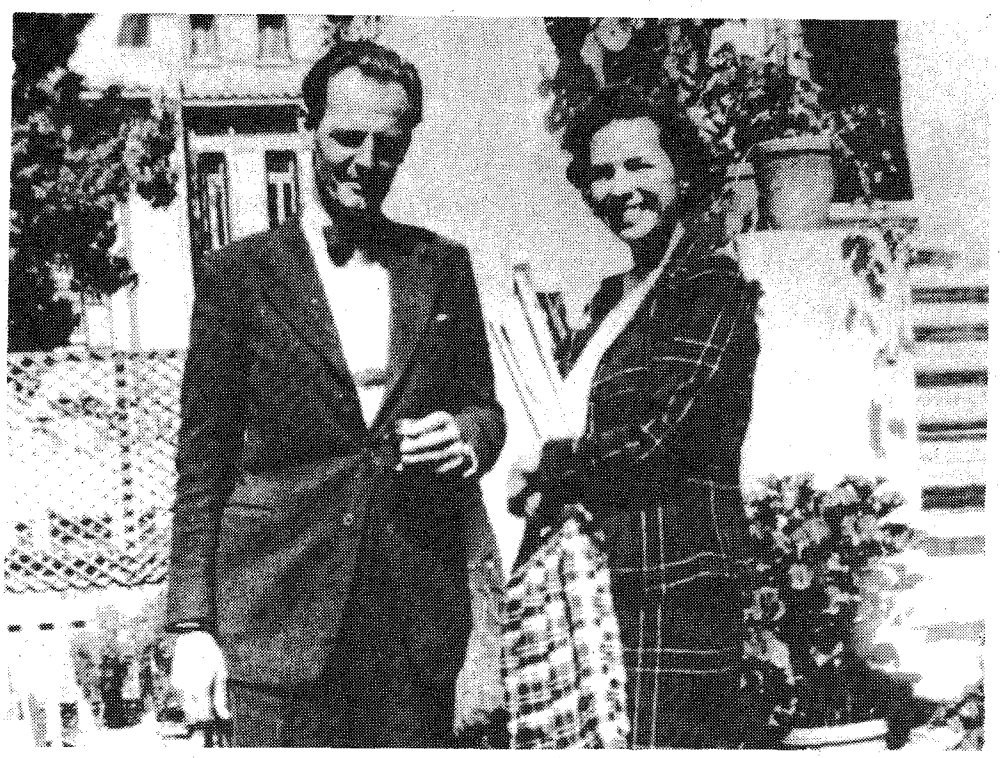
Spy Net Story Continues

How British Agents Use Family Influence

By ARTHUR VEYSEY

(Russian spies planted in the British and American governments more than 25 years ago have delivered to Moscow secrets of the atom bomb, nuclear submarines, intercontinental missiles, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They helped organize the United States Central Intelligence Agency and sent to Moscow the names of the agents. During the Korean War they helped formulate the policies that prevented Gen. MacArthur from pursuing the Red Chinese Army across the Yalu River. They were able in 1944 to tell Stalin that Churchill regarded the Soviet Union as the greatest post-war threat. Some of the highly placed Britons who were Russian agents have fled to Russia and recently have begun to talk. With each revelation there is a reaction by American intelligence officials. The Chicago Tribune *has put together the story of these spies. The article below is the third of seven installments in this* Tribune *series which will appear in consecutive issues of* Human Events.)



This 1949 photo shows Maclean with his Chicago-born wife, Melinda Marling, who later left Maclean and reportedly moved in with Harold Philby in Moscow. Mrs. Maclean/Philby is now writing a book in Ireland about her experiences.

London:—No Britons could have had more acceptable backgrounds than Donald Maclean, Harold (Kim) Philby, or Guy Burgess, dark traitors in Foreign Office cloaks.

Maclean's father was a minister of education and a sir. Burgess' father was a naval officer, lost at sea. Philby's family was a pillar of the colonial service in India—the "Kim" was borrowed from Rudyard Kipling's heroic tale.

The three, as youths, went to the best schools, then to Cambridge University. None ever lacked for money. Burgess' mother, who died recently, left $350,000.

Family influences opened doors for them—the Foreign Office for Maclean, the London *Times and Sunday Observer* for Philby, and the British Broadcasting Co. and then the Foreign Office for Burgess.

In college they developed wild ways, drinking heavily, chasing around. Burgess, a homosexual, once claimed he had seduced Maclean. Their erotic ways expanded in their jobs, but the old school tie sheltered them.

"They're all right," superiors said. "You can count on them. They are one of us."

But before they had cashed their first paychecks they had secretly signed away their lives to the Kremlin. Russian agents didn't have to brainwash them; Cambridge did that job.

Burgess at an early age was of little use to himself or anybody else. His family got him into the naval academy as a youth, but he was thrown out for stealing. The family got him into Cambridge, but he needed an extra year to get a degree. He went to Russia. Upon his return home, he told a pal he was a Russian agent and tried to sign up his friend.

He sang the praises of the British Conservatives and the German Nazis. The family needed to tug hard on the strings to get him in the BBC news department, overcoming escapades such as being arrested in a railroad station for indecent behavior.

After the British and French defeat in 1940, London spawned a lot of wild ideas for quick, easy victory. Bureaucrats took over country houses where young men drank up schemes. Burgess got himself into one such project sponsored by the War Office. He made a mess of it, went back to the BBC writing propaganda, and then later to the Foreign Office news section. Colleagues found him fun but bothersome and of no real use.

By 1940, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin's purges and his bloody partnership with Hitler to divide Poland sickened most young British Communists. But Maclean, Philby and Burgess—and perhaps a host of others still undisclosed—stayed firm to their pledges to the party. Perhaps they were already in too deep. Perhaps, to save their own conscience, they could not admit they had been wrong.

Cambridge, in the early 1930s, was sick. It drew serious-minded young men from the best familes, but they had lost the ideals of their parents. To them the empire which had meant so much was an evil thing. God was a silly idea and ministers were frauds. Armies were a curse to the world.

The young were obsessed by fascism. Seeking a cause for themselves and a cure for the world, they were drawn by the bright promises of communism. The young blinded themselves to the evils of communism. "Looking around at our own hells, we had to invent an earthly paradise elsewhere," a Cambridge man of those days recalls. Russia became, for them, the promised land, the nation of the future.

Maclean decided he would become a teacher in Russia. As a child he began each day with a prayer, his father standing by. But now Maclean called himself an atheist. He went to the Russian Embassy to offer his services. The Russians convinced him he could be of much more help in the British Foreign Office. He changed his political tune. Challenged by a pal, he cracked, "The future lies with the oppressor, not the oppressed." He took Foreign Office tests, did badly, but his connections saw him in. Success for the Kremlin.

Philby traveled to Eastern Europe on a motorcycle. In Vienna he married an already dedicated Communist, a Jewess 18 months his senior, and gave himself to the party. He came back to London, joined fascist groups and pro-German societies, and went to Spain as a free lance writer of Franco exploits. The *Times* hired him. One day a Communist shell hit his car, killing three colleagues. Franco gave him a medal. He came home a hero, a top correspondent. When the *Times* sent him to France with the British troops, the army tapped him for intelligence work. Another Kremlin success.

In the 1930s and during World War II, the Kremlin had little need for the young men who so successfully planted themselves deep in British affairs. But that changed in 1945. By then Maclean was first secretary at the embassy in Washington and secretary of the Joint Atomic Affairs Policy Committee; Philby was director of British intelligence's anti-Soviet department; and Burgess was aide to Hector McNeill, second man at the Foreign Office and able to float in and out of almost all departments.

In 1948 Maclean went to Cairo, Egypt, as No.2 man in the embassy there. He was out of the mainstream but still saw policy papers circulated among Grade A embassies. In less than two years he was back in London, head of the American section of the Foreign Office. By then Philby was Britain's man assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, and Burgess was second secretary in the Washington embassy.

In late May 1951 Philby learned through the CIA that Maclean was suspected of passing secrets to Moscow. He told Burgess, who, early in the month, had been sent home to London in disgrace over drunkenness, carelessness, uselessness, and general misconduct.

On Friday, May 25, Burgess had planned a weekend in France with an American he met on the Atlantic. Instead, after a late afternoon long-distance call, he put his bags in a rented car and drove to Maclean's house in the country. Maclean packed a small bag and the pair drove to Southampton, abandoned the car on the dock, rode the channel ferry to France, took a taxi to Rennes and a train to Paris. The onward trip to Russia apparently took several weeks.

The Russians treated the pair with suspicion, isolating them for two years in Kubyshev and only then letting Maclean's Chicago-born wife, Melinda Marling, join him, bringing their three children, one born after the escape.

Maclean could have fled by himself without implicating anyone. But Burgess' sudden flight pointed directly to Philby, with whom Burgess had lived in Washington. The British secret service called Philby home. The Foreign Office publicly fired him, although the secret service kept him on and sent him to Turkey in a 10th-rate job.

After Philby had been four years in the cold, a Socialist member of Parliament, Marcus Lipton, said in the Commons Philby had tipped off Maclean. Harold Macmillan, then foreign minister, denied it.

The next year the Foreign Office got Philby a part-time job as Middle Eastern correspondent for the *Sunday Observer,* then owned by an Astor whose cousin owned the *Times.* Friends also landed him a part-time job in Beirut, Lebanon, with the *Economist* magazine. The Foreign Office swore Philby had been separated from all intelligence work; but six years later, when Philby also fled to Moscow, it admitted lying.

Philby's career ended after a chain of arrests. The West Germans arrested a double agent, Horst Eitner, who disclosed the double-crossing of George Blake, then Britain's chief man in the Middle East. A defecting Pole confirmed the revelation. Blake confessed and went to jail for 42 years. He also disclosed that Philby was a double agent. Philby's old intelligence master went to Beirut to face Philby, who said he was innocent.

It was then Christmas time of 1962. Philby asked the Russians to take him in. A month passed before word came. Taking only his passport and raincoat, he hurriedly left his apartment, saying he

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—Hon. JOHN ASHBROOK,
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would join his wife at a wedding anniversary dinner being given for them by a British diplomatic couple. When he didn't appear by midnight, Eleanor Philby, an American and his third wife, told British intelligence.

Philby soon began writing Eleanor, urging her to join him. She was in New York when he gave her his Moscow postal address. She hurried to London. The Russian Embassy gave her $1,400 to buy warm clothes. At the London airport she saw a man she thought was a Russian, identified herself, gave him

Soviet agent Guy Burgess (above) fled England with Maclean. This pointed the finger of suspicion at Philby, since Burgess had lived with Philby in Washington.

her passport and baggage, and walked with him to a Russian airliner, bypassing customs and immigration officials.

Philby was waiting for her with a car in the middle of the Moscow airport. He was wearing a hat left him by Burgess, who had died a few weeks earlier. Philby, treated much better than the earlier refugees, had a nice apartment, good furniture, and a satisfying job in Russian intelligence.

Mrs. Philby found Moscow chilling. One day she asked her husband, "what is more important in your life, the party or me and the children?" Philby replied sharply, "The party, of course." Love seeped away. Eleanor stayed in Moscow 18 months, then came to Ireland, where she is writing a book.

Maclean, Philby and Burgess threw away their lives through an early misjudgment.

Col. Oleg Penkovsky, the high-ranking Russian intelligence officer who spied for the British, explained how such persons are recruited as agents. Penkovsky, who later died in a Soviet prison, said they should be approached gently and encouraged to do small errands or otherwise commit themselves in such a way that when asked to become lifelong agents "they cannot refuse."

Of the physicist traitors, Klaus Fuchs worked for communism because he hated Hitler; Bruno Pontecorvo because he hated Mussolini; Alan Nunn May because he feared atom warfare.

Penkovsky said the Russians prefer to trap people but don't shun other means. The naval aide, William Vassall, said they used photographs taken of an all-male homosexual orgy to induce him to work for the Kremlin. The Swede, Col. Stig Wennerstrom, got money—at least $120,000. Ethel Gee and Henry Houghton, British naval station employes, were satisfied with much less.

Finally, behind a spy may be a woman. After Pontecorvo disappeared, Scotland Yard discovered his Swedish wife was a Communist. If young Philby had any hesitation when, just out of school, he signed away his future in Vienna, his Red bride there may have put the pen into his hand.

The most puzzling woman is Chicago's own Melinda Marling. As a co-ed before World War II, she went to Paris, met Maclean on the Left Bank, and talked the rubbish of the 1930s. She and Maclean were married as the Nazis marched into Paris. They escaped to London on a warship.

Maclean had given himself to the Russians years earlier. In 1939 a Polish defector said the Communists were getting secrets from "an arty type who wears a cape" and worked in the British Embassy. Maclean was such a person. But his background saved him just as, in 1945, Philby survived when the Russians whisked away a Russian who asked sanctuary from the British Embassy in Ankara, Turkey.

Over the years, Melinda Maclean seemed to be a long-suffering wife, putting up with Maclean's increasing drunkenness, his violence to her, his escapades, sometimes his homosexuality. She stood by him when he and a pal broke into the apartment of the American ambassador's secretary in Cairo and smashed it up—a big mirror cast into the bathtub remained intact, although the tub shattered. The British ambassador reported a nervous breakdown and sent Maclean home.

When he and Burgess fled, Melinda provided the perfect cover-up story. Over and over she repeated her anxiety, her dismay, her disbelief that he was a traitor. Yet she was prepared to follow. She took the children to Geneva, Switzerland, and, getting the sign, abandoned the car in a garage at Lausanne and took the train to Vienna, where a Russian car presumably carried her onward. In Moscow, she appeared to rare visitors from England still to be putting up with Maclean's misbehavior.

What really happened that night in May when Philby told Burgess that Maclean was about to be arrested? Melinda said later a strange man who gave his name as Ronald Styles came to the house and had a long talk in the garden with her husband; then both drove away, Maclean saying he might have to be away all night.

In Russia, Maclean and Burgess soon fell out. They saw little of each other. Philby's arrival 12 years later was a great relief to Burgess, then dying of his own physical mistreatment of his body.

In Moscow, Melinda and Maclean also gradually fell out. The Russians threw Maclean well-picked bones. If Melinda hoped for great things for him in Moscow, she was sorely disappointed. He was a failure, and a miserable one.

Philby's arrival was a relief to Melinda, too. For a while she seemingly envied Philby and Eleanor for their mutual affection. But as the Philby pair pulled apart, Melinda found a new place for herself. She moved into the Philby apartment when Eleanor moved out. According to unconfirmed reports Melinda divorced Burgess and became the fourth Mrs. Philby.

One day Eleanor, in pique, told Philby, "You should have married a dedicated Communist."

"You're absolutely right," he snapped back.

Has he now found such a wife in Melinda?

(To be continued in next week's issue)

(1968, Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate)

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LeROI's ADVICE—Poet-playwright LeRoi Jones is advising fellow Negroes to arm themselves for racial conflict. Jones, convicted recently for his part in the Newark riots, told a Harlem audience: "You are not knowledgeable in this age unless you have a gun, put your hands on some fire—get some weapons, you understand?"

BOOK NOTES

A Book-By-Mail Service For HUMAN EVENTS Readers

That we take note of a book here does not necessarily mean we fully endorse it, nor even that it is written from a conservative viewpoint. It means merely that we regard it as one which may have an impact on political thinking, and accordingly may be of interest to our readers.

THE EDITORS

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REAGAN: A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY by Lee Edwards (Viewpoint Books, 252 pages, $1).

"The electoral victories of Ronald Reagan proved that reports of conservatism's demise had been greatly exaggerated. They also supplied the Republican party with its most interesting major personality in many a decade. . . . How and why it happened is the subject of an informative and well-assembled book which yields the conclusion that Reagan's appeal derives from what he says quite as much as from his justly celebrated way of saying it.

"The California electorate, it appears, is fed up with big government, welfarism and rampant crime. Reagan's emphasis on these issues, seconded by performance, is the secret of his success. . . .

"Now it seems the rest of the nation is also beginning to respond to the Reagan combination of handsome exterior and philosophical substance. . . ."—By M. Stanton Evans in **National Review**

JOURNEY INTO POLITICS: SOME INFORMAL OBSERVATIONS by John V. Lindsay (Dodd, Mead, 152 pages, $4).

"The journey is short but disappointingly sluggish, consisting of a bland collection of 12 essays summing up Mr. Lindsay's opinions on such matters as civil rights and civil liberties, the Supreme Court, freedom to travel, foreign aid and NATO.

"The book opens with an account of how the author got into politics, which sets something of a record even in its own field for impersonality and vagueness. The mayor mentions his wife and family but tells us practically nothing about them. After a few promising introductory paragraphs revealing what it was like to ring doorbells in order to get his name on the Republican primary ballot when he ran for Congress in 1958, he is content to furnish us with the barest chronicle of his upbringing by his kindly father, a businessman who once aspired to the law, and a mother who would have liked to be an actress.

"Of his four siblings, including a twin brother, we learn virtually nothing, and almost as little about Lindsay's early career as a lawyer, his experience as executive assistant to Atty. Gen. Brownell, or his 'fight' to get elected to Congress other than that it was 'vigorous.' . . .

"'Writing,' we are told in the author's foreword, 'disciplines its practitioners; it forces them to clarify and focus their thinking. The process is especially useful to those of us who hold elective office.' Would that it were and it did. As my eyes glazed over and this thin, forgettable volume by the fine mayor I helped vote into office slipped from my limp hands, I could only hope that somewhere amid the turbulence of his exhausting schedule Mr. Lindsay might start one day on a fresh sheet of paper and try the 'process' once more, with his whole mind fastened on the task. I am sure he could conduct us on a more adventuresome journey than he has this time out."—By Paul Kresh in **Saturday Review**

LEFT LUGGAGE by C. Northcote Parkinson (Houghton Mifflin, 236 pages, $4.95).

"Parkinson's study, a bitter history of British socialism from Marx to Wilson, is an attempt to blow down the citadels of Socialist thought with a gale of laughter. He almost succeeds and some of the most delightful and perceptive pages in his book are devoted to caustic analyses of the leading figures of British socialism: Beatrice and Sidney Webb lived as capitalists, talked socialism and ended in the Communist camp. . . . Parkinson has, naturally, a tendency to exaggerate and oversimplify complex issues and institutions. But these are minor weaknesses, for his book is always engaging, urbane and extraordinarily well written."—From the Houston **Post**

SAFE—NOT SORRY by Phyllis Schlafly (Pere Marquette Press, 190 pages, $1).

With this thin volume the irrepressible Mrs. Schlafly may well have a campaign tract almost to equal her **A Choice, Not An Echo** which sold three million copies in 1964. In a readable style she explores the many failures of the Johnson Administration in attempting to lead the nation during a time of near civil anarchy at home and waning power and prestige abroad. Mrs. Schlafly brings considerable expertise to a recapitulation of the scandalous TFX affair and later, in a chapter entitled "Don't Leave Politics to the Politicians," she makes a case that should persuade even the most lazy Americans to get up and go to work to elect conservatives in 1968.

THE POLITICAL PRINCIPLES OF ROBERT A. TAFT by Russell Kirk and James McClellan (Fleet, 213 pages, $6.95).

"The 1952 contest between supporters of Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Dwight D. Eisenhower for the presidential nomination was uncharitable to the point of malevolence. At a critical moment the defection of two of Taft's Ohio delegates was a stunning blow, presaging the outcome.

"To this writer's query, Taft explained later, 'Both of them came to me, told me of job offers made to them and gave me a chance to bid. declined.'

"This is the episode that reveals the major principle that guided Sen. Taft. In a word, it was integrity. In their small book, Mr. Kirk and Mr. McClellan trace the effect of this quality, reinforced by a logical intelligence and a dedicated study of government processes, upon the politics of his time.

"Taft's detractors sometimes criticized his strict Republican party loyalty, contended that an occasional maverick independence would have been more honest. Taft's choice was deliberate. He sought to lift his party above expediency, but he knew that accomplishment was possible only through the orthodox channels of party responsibility. . . .

"The great political controversy of Taft's time is still with us. It concerns the contest between a free society and government encroaching more and more upon our everyday lives.

"Taft was a mighty warrior in the cause of freedom. Perhaps a wider knowledge of the principles that guided him will speed the emergence of more successful successors."—By John M. Johnston in the Baltimore **News-American**

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Election Year Information

This is the fourth installment in the five-part **Human Events** series designed to provide our readers with the statistical and legal information they might need for this election year.

Below are listed, state by state, the various methods whereby delegates in the 1968 Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, August 13, will be selected.

In a separate chart on this page are listed the number of delegates assigned to each state for the GOP convention.

Next week the final installment in this series will list the residency, registration and other requirements for voting in each state.

How Delegates Are Selected

Any voter may participate in an open primary. A closed primary is limited to voters who have established membership in or connection with the party in whose primary they wish to vote.

STATE CONVENTIONS

In the following states, delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1968 will be selected at state conventions: Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming. Delegates chosen in North Dakota must sign a pledge of loyalty to their party.

In Puerto Rico delegates have been selected at the commonwealth convention.

In the Virgin Islands they will be selected at the territorial convention.

DISTRICT AND STATE CONVENTIONS

In the following states, district delegates will be chosen at district conventions and delegates-at-large at state conventions: Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia.

In the following states, district delegates will be chosen at district conventions held in conjunction with state conventions, with delegates-at-large being chosen at the state conventions: Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, South Carolina and Washington. Idaho law requires that at least one-third of the delegates be elected from each of the state's two congressional districts and the remainder from the state at large.

CLOSED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

CALIFORNIA: Filing deadline for the June 4, 1968, closed presidential primary will be April 5. California's primary allows registered party voters to choose among statewide slates of convention delegates. These slates may be pledged to a presidential candidate, if they have his consent, or they may remain uncommitted. Only the names of the presidential candidates appear on the ballots, except in cases of uninstructed slates, in which case the name of the chairman of the delegation appears on the ballot. Would-be delegates are nominated as a bloc through petition procedure which requires the signatures of registered party members in numbers equal to one-half of 1 per cent of the number of the total vote cast for that party's candidate in the last preceding gubernatorial election. Each candidate for delegate must sign an affidavit declaring that he will support his presidential choice at the national convention to the best of his "judgment and ability."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Filing deadline for the May 7, 1968, closed presidential primary will be April 6. The District of Columbia has no direct presidential preference poll. The law provides for the direct election of delegates-at-large from the District of Columbia. Slates of delegates may be nominated by petitions signed by 100 registered voters, but the voter may vote separately for each delegate candidate and thus could split slates if he so desired. A would-be delegate may make known his preference for a presidential candidate, but the name of that candidate does not appear on the ballot.

FLORIDA: Filing deadline for the May 28, 1968, closed presidential primary will be March 6. Although Florida has no direct presidential preference poll, the preference of the slates of convention delegates must appear on the ballot. Slates of delegates may indicate a choice for President or may run uninstructed. Would-be delegates pay filing fees and run on organized slates. Delegates are considered morally but not legally bound to support at the convention the presidential candidate for whom they express a preference.

ILLINOIS: Filing deadline for the June 11, 1968, closed presidential primary will be March 18. Law calls for a non-binding presidential preference poll and election of unpledged district delegates to the national convention. Delegates-at-large will be chosen by the state convention. Presidential candidates may be nominated for the preference poll by a petition signed by at least 3,000 voters registered in the candidate's political party. A district delegate must submit nominating petitions signed by one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of qualified voters in his district. Results of the presidential preference poll are regarded only as advisory to the delegates.

INDIANA: Filing deadline for the May 7, 1968, closed presidential primary will be March 28. The presidential candidate must submit a nominating petition signed by at least 500 legal voters in each of the 11 congressional districts. Write-in votes not permitted. District delegates will be selected at district conventions held in conjunction with the state convention; the latter will choose delegates-at-large. District delegates must support, on the first ballot at the national convention, the presidential candidate who received the highest number of votes in the party's primary in that district. Delegates-at-large must give first-ballot support to the statewide presidential winner, provided that he is a candidate before the convention.

MASSACHUSETTS: Filing deadline for the April 30, 1968, closed presidential primary has been tentatively set at March 5. Law provides for a presidential preference poll as well as the direct election of district delegates. Law calls for the state chairmen of the political parties to submit to the secretary of state the names of those presidential candidates who may appear on the ballot. A candidate whose name is not submitted by a state chairman may have his name placed on the ballot by a petition signed by 2,500 voters, no more than 500 to be from any one of the 14 counties. Write-in votes permitted. District delegate candidates are also nominated by petition. Lists of delegates-at-large may be submitted by the state chairmen and will automatically become the delegation-at-large to the national convention unless an opposition slate files a nominating petition. In that event the opposed delegate-at-large slates will appear on the primary ballot. Delegates may express a preference for a certain presidential candidate if they have obtained that candidate's consent. The delegates' preference will appear on the ballot. All delegates are legally bound to vote for the winner of the state presidential preference poll on the first convention nominating ballot, unless the delegation is released by that candidate.

NEBRASKA: Filing deadline for the May 14, 1968, closed non-binding presidential primary will be March 15. Law permits the secretary of state to place on the primary ballot the names of potential presidential candidates who are generally advocated or recognized as candidates in the national news media throughout the United States. A candidate may petition to be placed on the ballot (the petition requires 100 signature in each of the three congressional districts). The primary ballot provides for write-in votes. Candidates for delegate may have their names placed on the ballot by a declaration of candidacy filed with a fee. A would-be delegate may run pledged to a presidential candidate or he may remain uncommitted. If he is pledged, he is legally bound to vote for his candidate at the convention until the candidate releases the delegates from his pledge, or until the candidate receive less than 35 per cent of the nominating vote, or until two ballots have occurred.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Filing deadline for the March 12, 1968, closed presidential primary was February 1. Law provides for a non-binding presidential preference poll and the direct election of delegates to the national convention. The names of the candidates are placed on the ballot through petitions signed by at least 50 qualified voters in each of the two congressional districts. The ballot provides space for write-in votes. Candidates for convention delegate may be nominated through the filing of a declaration of candidacy accompanied either by a petition signed by at least 100 qualified voters or a fee. A candidate for delegate may run "pledged" to a presidential candidate, he may run "favorable" to a presidential candidate, or he may run on a no-preference basis. The ballot indicates which of the three options the delegate has chosen. A pledged candidate must sign a statement that he will support his presidential candidate as long as his name is before the convention. A delegate favorable to a presidential candidate is not bound to support that candidate.

NEW JERSEY: Filing deadline for the June 4, 1968, closed non-binding presidential primary will be April 25. The primary provides for both a preference poll and the election of delegates to the national convention. A presidential candidate's name can be placed on the ballot by submitting a nominating petition signed by at least 1,000 party members. A space is provided on the ballot for write-in votes. Delegates, also nominated by petitions signed by at least 100 voters of the same political party, may run pledged or unpledged, individually or on slates. Pledged delegates are not legally bound to support their choice at the national convention.

OHIO: Filing deadline for the May 7, 1968, closed presidential primary will be February 7. Law provides for direct election of district delegates and delegates-at-large to national convention. There is no direct presidential preference poll. Names of would-be delegates are placed on the ballot through petition signed by 1,000 registered party members in at least one-third of the 88 counties. Each delegate must indicate his first and second choices for President, although he is not legally bound to support a candidate unless he pledges to do so. A delegate candidate wishing to indorse no one may name himself at first choice for President. Delegates making the same first and second choices for President may run as a slate.

OREGON: The closed presidential primary has been set for May 28, 1968; filing deadline will be March 19. Law provides for a binding presidential preference poll and direct election of convention delegates. The secretary of state will place on the ballot the name of any presidential candidate "when he shall have determined in his sole discretion that such candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in national news media." A candidate may also be placed on the ballot by a petition signed by 1,000 registered members of the candidate's political party. A space is provided on the ballot for write-in votes. Candidates for delegate positions may have their names placed on the ballot either by petition or a declaration of candidacy filed with a nominal fee. Law requires that all candidates for delegate pledge to support the winner of the preference polls at the convention until the candidate receives less than 35 per cent of the convention vote, or until the candidate releases the delegation, or until two convention ballots have passed.

PENNSYLVANIA: Filing deadline for the April 23, 1968, closed presidential primary will be February 13. Law provides for a direct non-binding presidential preference vote in addition to district delegates to the national convention. Delegates-at-large are chosen by state committee. Presidential candidate's name is placed on the ballot by petition signed by 100 registered members of his party in each of at least 10 of the 67 counties. Ballot provides space for write-in votes. Candidates for district delegates are also nominated by petition (signed by at least 200 registered party members) and a would-be delegate may pledge himself to the presidential candidate who receives the greatest number of votes in the district. A delegate so pledged is not legally bound to honor that pledge at the convention.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Filing deadline for the June 4, 1968, closed presidential primary will be April 20. Although slates of delegates must run pledged to a presidential candidate whose name appears on the ballot, they need not support him at the national convention. There is no direct presidential preference poll. Slates of delegates are nominated by petition signed by at least 1 per cent of the total number of votes cast in that party's last preceding election for governor.

WEST VIRGINIA: Filing deadline for the May 14, 1968, closed non-binding presidential primary will be February 3. In order to have his name entered in preference primary, a presidential candidate must pay a $1,000 fee upon filing. Write-in votes are not valid. Candidates for district delegate and delegate-at-large are required to pay nominal fees on filing. There is no provision to allow or require would-be delegates to state their presidential preference on the ballot, although they may make their personal preferences known otherwise.

WISCONSIN: Filing deadline for the April 2, 1968, presidential primary will be March 1. An 11-member committee, composed of the chief justice of the state Supreme Court, the state chairmen and national committeemen and committeewomen of the qualified political parties, the speaker and the minority leader of the Assembly, and the president pro tempore and the minority leader of the Senate, will determine the names of all presidential candidates to be placed on the primary ballot. A presidential candidate may also have his name placed on the ballot by petition signed by at least 1 per cent of "the total number of votes for presidential electors" cast in the last preceding presidential election in each of the 10 congressional districts. A space is provided for write-in votes. Each presidential candidate may, if he wishes, submit to the secretary of state a slate of convention delegates. The final convention slate will be composed of those delegates-at-large submitted by the candidate who wins the statewide preference poll and those district delegates submitted by the candidate who wins in that particular district. If the vote statewide or in any district is won by a write-in candidate or a candidate who did not submit a list of delegates, the delegates will be selected by the appropriate state party committee, subject to approval by the presidential candidate. Both district and statewide delegates will be bound to support the winner of their particular primary for at least one ballot, or until the candidate releases them or until the candidate receives less than one third of the convention votes cast.

REMAINING STATES

ARIZONA: District delegates will be selected by district committees and delegates-at-large by the state committee.

ARKANSAS: Delegates will be selected by the state committee. A preferential presidential primary is optional. It must be held by a presidential candidate's party if such candidate so petitions the state committee six months prior to the national convention.

NEW YORK: District delegates will be elected at primary and delegates-at-large will be chosen by the state committee.

Delegate Apportionment For '68 GOP Convention

State	Delegates
Alabama	26
Alaska	12
Arizona	16
Arkansas	18
California	86
Colorado	18
Connecticut	16
Delaware	12
Florida	34
Georgia	30
Hawaii	14
Idaho	14
Illinois	58
Indiana	26
Iowa	24
Kansas	20
Kentucky	24
Louisiana	26
Maine	14
Maryland	26
Massachusetts	34
Michigan	48
Minnesota	26
Mississippi	20
Missouri	24
Montana	14
Nebraska	16
Nevada	12
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	40
New Mexico	14
New York	92
North Carolina	26
North Dakota	8
Ohio	58
Oklahoma	22
Oregon	18
Pennsylvania	64
Rhode Island	14
South Carolina	22
South Dakota	14
Tennessee	28
Texas	56
Utah	8
Vermont	12
Virginia	24
Washington	24
West Virginia	14
Wisconsin	30
Wyoming	12
District of Columbia	9
Puerto Rico	5
Virgin Islands	3
	1,333
Necessary to nominate:	**667**

At left is the convention center, now undergoing enlargement, at Miami Beach, Fla., where Republicans will select their nominee in August.

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Speaking Thusly

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Columning is a dangerous trade, and he who embarks on it must be prepared to take it as well as dish it out. Under the bludgeonings of chance—and his opposition—his head will surely be bloody, if unbowed.

He learns early that to question the tactics of CORE will bring a spate of mail denouncing him as a white supremacist; if he disputes some finding of the Anti-Defamation League, he is anti-Semitic; and to contend any of President Kennedy's decisions were unwise will mark him an anti-Catholic. And so on.

Luckily, nature supplies him with enough sturdy scar tissue to face these occupational hazards with equanimity. Thus, even when I am astonishingly called a fascist for opposing our dangerous trend toward centralized bureaucracy and its rigid control over the individual—the very essence of Mussolini's philosophy—I can shrug it off with patient resignation.

But flesh and blood have their limits and when you accuse me of being ungrammatical, put up your dukes, for I'm coming out swinging.

Mind you, I do not say I have never committed a solecism. Unlike Thomas Gray, who worked seven years on his justly famed *Elegy* before submitting it to the public, a journalist has to meet a deadline. And sometimes, near midnight, when I've blended three paragraphs into one in order to cut my piece down to the maximum space allowed me, a faulty construction may occur.

When it does and I see it in print, I assure you I hate myself in the morning for my previous night's sin against syntax and have been known to brood the rest of the day about it.

Nevertheless, whatever my other faults, in this field I would maintain my average warrants my not being dropped from the team. After all, I have seen Willie Mays hit into a double play with the bases full—but nobody suggested that waivers be asked on him.

The above moans from my private Wailing Wall spring from my use, in a recent column, of the phrase, "he spoke thusly," in referring to some remarks by LBJ. A reader, A.M.N. Jr. of Spiro, Okla., chides me for it, claiming there is no such word as "thusly." I could dispose of that argument at once by showing I had used the word at various times, thereby establishing it as sound English.

Or I might take refuge in the 1st Amendment, which, by guaranteeing the freedom of speech and of the press, gives me the right to speak as I see fit.

Let me explain, rather, the necessity for the word and how I differentiate between it and "thus," to which, I take it, my reader would not have objected.

Had I been using in full the precise words of LBJ, I would have written, "he spoke thus."

But I was summarizing the President's words, and used "thusly"—in this fashion—to indicate clearly it was not an exact quotation, but a digest. I might have used the now rare "thuswise" without criticism, but "thusly" seems to me fully as sound, since it follows the idiomatic pattern of good English.

And my research develops the fact that I have legal precedent. One dictionary I consulted in preparing my case cites the *Congressional Record*, no less: "He summoned his counselors and spoke thusly to them."

When a duly elected Congress puts its stamp of approval on a word, I hold it the law of the land, to be obeyed by every citizen, whether he agrees with it or not. Anything else is anarchy.

Heaven knows—even Lyndon Johnson knows—we have enough civil disobedience now! And in these critical times, I would call on my correspondent, no matter how much he detests "thusly," to observe the law in this vital matter, at least until such time as the Supreme Court declares the Congress' action unconstitutional.

As for myself, sir, in the meanwhile, come hell or high water, non-violent picketing or slanderous letters which slyly insinuate I am ungrammatical, I shall continue, whenever I deem it proper, to write freely. As thusly.

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Police Beef Up Anti-Riot Equipment

Police agencies throughout the United States are purchasing armored cars, tear gas grenades and shotguns in preparation for possible summer riots in the months ahead. The Virginia State Police recently received six new $30,000 armored cars for use as personnel carriers, communications centers and mobile pill boxes.

The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department has just finished building its own armored car at a cost of about $7,000.

Philadelphia and Detroit law enforcement agencies are also requesting armored vehicles. Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo of Philadelphia says he has decided that his department needs armored cars because of "the problems that existed last summer in Detroit and Newark."

"We hope it doesn't come to this," said Rizzo, "but the cars can go in and get snipers or rescue police or firemen who have been pinned down by the rioters."

Other cities are also stocking up on anti-riot supplies. The New York Police Department has bought 5,000 riot helmets at a cost of $100,000. The Chicago Police Department has allocated $168,000 for three helicopters to be used for anti-burglar patrol as well as command and observation posts during the riots. At least one police department, according to a major helicopter manufacturer, wanted to buy an armed helicopter like the ones the U.S. Army uses against the Viet Cong.

The concern about the possibility of riots has increased the sales of other kinds of police equipment as well. Richard McGlaughlin, sales manager for Smith and Wesson, Inc., Springfield, Mass., said the company's sales of guns, handcuffs and tear gas to law enforcement agencies are "at an all-time high."

□ □ □

WHO CAN BE SURE?—"A group of New York college professors has appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional a state law requiring teachers to take an oath to support the U.S. Constitution. Maybe the high tribunal ought to support the professors' request. After all, the way the Supreme Court rewrites the Constitution these days, no one can be sure what he's swearing to support."—From the Dallas *Morning News*

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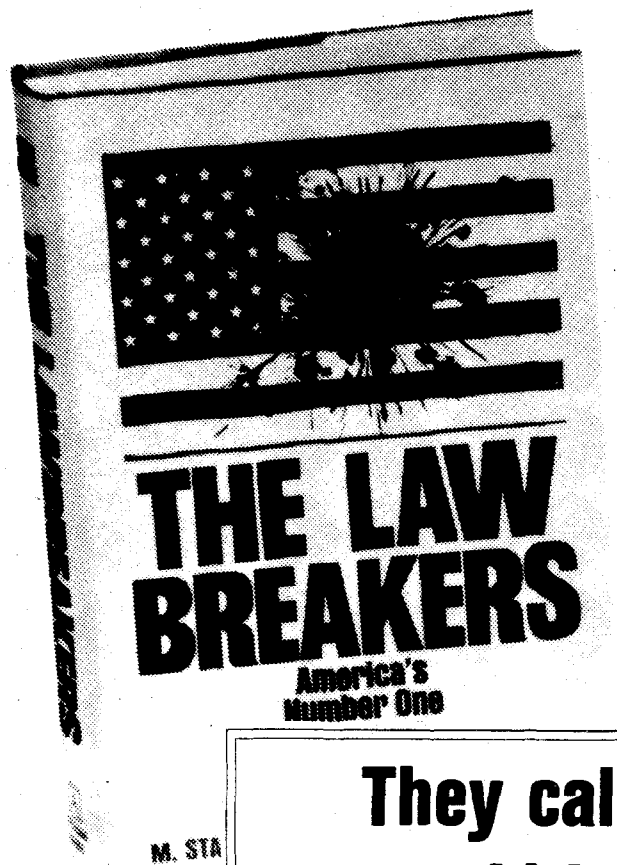

A THUG JAMS A BROKEN BOTTLE into a policeman's face — and Chicago judge George Leighton treats the *hood* as the injured party.

PUBLIC HOUSING: Breeding ground for punks — and slums. Crime and vandalism are so rampant that one housing authority spends $91,000 a year for private guard service to augment the 24-hour city police patrol.

THE DIRTY DOZEN: 12 Sunset Strip swingers (six male, six female) shack up in communal opulence — *on their welfare checks.*

IN NEW YORK CITY, 38 neighbors listen to the screams of Kitty Genovese. Some watch her being stabbed to death. Nobody calls the police.

They call it the Great Society, but Crime Society would be more like it. We never had it so scared.

Now — the first book that documents the connection between Liberalism and America's crime crisis. THE LAWBREAKERS by M. Stanton Evans and Margaret Moore. (A selection of the Conservative Book Club.)

This new book proves what many Americans have long felt — that the crime explosion grows directly out of Liberalism. Under Kennedy and Johnson, crime has grown almost seven times faster than the population. Our nation now suffers more than 2.6 million serious crimes per year. And we have far more crime than gets reported: three times as many burglaries, twice as many assaults and larcenies over $50. In some areas the police are told about only 10% of the crime.

Even LBJ admits that crime is now costing $27 billion a year. Out of every 1,000 Americans (the population of a single block in many cities), 14 were victims of a serious crime in 1964. And the rate is still shooting up. The FBI projects a 78% rise over the next decade.

Ominously, the under-18 age group now accounts for 48% of our crime. From 1940 to 1960, the juvenile population rose by 25%. One child out of eight — girls as well as boys — now becomes delinquent.

How do the Liberals account for all this? You know the line: "poverty" . . . "the conditions that breed crime" . . . "ghettos" . . . "not enough welfare."

What are the real causes? The Liberals dare not face up to them — because the failure lies, stinking, at their doorstep. M. Stanton Evans and Margaret Moore have no such inhibitions. They see the rise in crime as a breakdown in morals; and they spell out, in damning factual detail, how the Liberals have led the assault on our traditional values:

- *Seven Warren Court decisions that make our streets safer for savages. After* Miranda, *suspects refusing to make statements quadruple. Washington policeman finds narcotics under pusher's porch, but under court rulings his search is deemed "unreasonable." New York cop arrests burglary suspect, but the man, though guilty, goes free: the officer had no "probable cause" to suspect theft!*
- *Welfare payments rise more than five times faster than the population — and Watts erupts in a riot.*
- *Government poverty workers actually scheme to keep their "clients" from taking jobs in private industry.*
- *The materialist factor. Official deep-thinkers blame both poverty and affluence for crime, evade the moral dimension. LBJ's Crime Commission stoutly ignores religious influences on behavior.*
- *Johnstown, Pa. has nation's highest unemployment rate, lowest crime rate. The religious factor in Johnstown.*
- *A hard look at Sweden, beacon of the New Morality and welfare economics. Educators, clergy back pre-marital sex. Decline of the father in Swedish family life. Rise of alcoholism, drug addiction, venereal disease, juvenile crime. Fade-out of historical memory in favor of pop culture.*
- *"Family allowances," Great Society style: the bounty for illegitimate children. New Haven official predicts that by 1971 the illegitimates will outnumber those born in wedlock in his city (the urban renewal showcase, be it noted).*
- *Police chiefs the nation over chorus their protests against Court rulings, but politicians fear the Liberals more.*

How You and Your Family Can Combat the Crime Scourge

THE LAWBREAKERS is filled with practical guidance on a community action program that has already *proved effective* in Indianapolis. A sampling:

Court-Watchers: Citizens attend court, watch for abuses like unnecessary delays, tardy judges, loose bond practices, unprepared prosecutors, absurd leniency practices.

Combatting Delinquency and School Drop-Outs: Four-point program that teenagers eagerly respond to — and no federal handout needed, thank you.

Supporting the Police: Establishing citizens' "Crime Alert". Backing vital supportive legislation. Helping reduce non-crime-fighting responsibilities of the police.

EXAMINATION ON RISK-FREE GUARANTEE

The American people don't need to be told that terror stalks their neighborhoods. No fewer than 43% of the nation now feel they must stay off the streets at night — as if they lived at a jungle outpost.

But what they *do* need to be shown — over and over again between now and next November — is the connection between Liberalism and this terror. THE LAWBREAKERS is a book that every American should get — read — and talk about.

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